FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KORIONOV DISCUSSES DETENTE, CSSR, HUA'S TRIP, CHILE

ID301129Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] Contemporary political life is complex and diverse. The development of events in various regions of the world are frequently contradictory. In this connection, the imperialist propaganda machine attempts to give people a distorted idea of the course of events and to foster skepticism about the forces of socialism, freedom and progress. But the stratagems of the enemies of peace are failing to achieve their aims. The desire of the people for detente and the termination of the arms race still remains the decisive factor in international development. Even the events in the main regions of the world in as short a period as the past week are new confirmation of this.

At the same time, the constant attempts by the imperialists and their accomplices to preserve tension in the Near East and southern Africa and to fuel the arms race are attracting close attention from all who are concerned about the fate of peace. The policy of China's leadership, which is openly gambling on supercharging international tension and exacerbating relations among states, is becoming increasingly hostile to the cause of peace.

Decisive Factor

Forces attempting to reverse the development of international relations still exist. If these intrigues are failing, it is due primarily to the fact that in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the people have a mighty factor capable of directing the course of international events in accordance with their vital interests.

The Leninist foreign policy pursued unswervingly and purposefully by the Communist Party and the Soviet state is also shared and actively supported by the fraternal parties and the countries and peoples of the socialist community.

The friendly meetings held in the Crimea in July-August between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the community's fraternal parties and states were an important step in further strengthening the socialist community. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo document published today "expresses satisfaction with the fact that the Crimean meetings reaffirmed the importance of the further development of cooperation among the fraternal countries on the immutable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and of the coordination of their action in the interests of the confident advancement of the cause of peace and social progress."

The talks in the Crimea demonstrated once again that the community countries are filled with the firm determination to do everything necessary to consolidate universal peace. These meetings, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes, "are the most prominent event of each year."

Thanks to the efforts of the socialist community countries detente has taken deep root and continues to dominate international relations, although it is coming up against considerable complexities. The inertia of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism is still exerting a strong influence on the policy of the NATO countries, hurling the NATO ship against the rocks of unrealistic assessment and unreasonable actions.

Not only Pentagon but also White House officials are declaring that the "military rivalry between Washington and Moscow will continue" and U.S. military spending "will increase steadily" even if a new SALT agreement is concluded with the Soviet Union. The Western press in reporting on the tests being conducted by the United States of a new generation of strategic arms, particularly the new MX missile, laser weapons and so forth. The emergence on Capitol Hill on one more militarist group, which proclaimed itself the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" was announced simultaneously with the record Pentagon budget for fiscal 1979, which had been pushed through Congress. The 148 congressmen belonging to this group immediately began fighting to achieve "military superiority over the USSR."

The invaluable importance for the fate of mankind of the tireless efforts of the USSR and the other socialist community countries to normalize the international situation stands out still more clearly against this background. In their practical actions communists proceed from the fact that the countries and peoples subscribing to the positions of detente possess great potential for asserting the principles of international cooperation.

These efforts are not in vain. A Soviet-American joint statement on the course of the bilateral talks on banning chemical weapons, issued at a plenary recently. Both sides, the aforementioned statement notes, will make additional efforts to complete the preparation of a joint initiative on this important question as soon as possible.

Socialism's successes and the superiority of its foreign policy infuriate international reaction. The latest evidence of this is the outbreak of a noisy provocative campaign in the West in connection with the 10th anniversary of the international assistance to Czechoslovakia's people in the defense of their socialist gains. At the same time, PEOPLE'S DAILY, NCNA and other Peking propaganda organs are maliciously slandering the CSSR.

Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria F. Muhri writes in VOLKSTIMME: "While reactionaries are now raising their voices and shouting about their concern for development in the CSSR, no one will seriously believe that these forces are really concerned about the fate of socialism in Czechoslovakia. The total hopelessness of those who call themselves representatives of so-called 'socialism with a human face' is increasingly clear."

World reaction cannot forget either the victory of the CSSR working class in February 1948 or its own defeat in August 1968. It also refuses to tolerate the fact that this defeat nullified its plans for implementing a general revision of the results of World War II in Europe.

However, while the enemies of socialism are moaning about the collapse of their hopes, the CSSR's working people are summing up the positive results of 10 years of the motherland's development. These results conclusively confirm that the development of socialism in Czechoslovakia, the country's prosperity and the rise in the people's living standards have been possible only thanks to the total defeat of the antisocialist, rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces and to the failure of imperialism's plans connected with them.

In particular, the figures contained in the report published by the CSSR Federal Statistical Bureau on the development of that country's national economy in the first 6 months of 1978 are characteristic. The country's economy is developing dynamically. The volume of industrial production increased 5.5 percent over the same period last year, and an increase was achieved in all sectors. There were also good results in agriculture. Some 46,381 apartments were constructed in the 6 months.

The tranquil political atmosphere in the CSSR and the constructive [illegible] the weighty reply of that country's working people to the slander and fantasies disseminated from outside.

Surrounding a Certain Tour

"Peace is written on the face, but the heart is filled with spite." You automatically recall this Chinese proverb when you observe the present foreign tour by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council. The Western press is seeking to create a veritable "sensation" over this tour. The political thrust of this hullabaloo is obvious. U.S. and West European bourgeois newspapers are writing that Peking's aim boils down to the creation of a "broad front against the USSR." According to the New York TIMES information service, the Chinese leadership would like to "encircle and isolate the Soviet Union."

To put it bluntly, this is a task beyond the capabilities of the Chinese leadership. Lenin's country and its peace-loving foreign policy are enjoying steadily increasing prestige and support from the people, and no one can be allowed to change this.

Peking's attacks against the USSR are again demonstrating to all the true nature of the Chinese leadership's policy. During his foreign trip, Hua Kuo-feng is taking advantage of his opportunities to make crude attacks against our country and its policy. But behind the Maoists' importunate phrases about the struggle against the so-called hegemonism ascribed to the Soviet Union is an attempt by Peking to conceal its own aspirations and far-reaching great-power hegemonist schemes, which are directed against both the PRC's neighbors and many other countries.

The Maoists' policy is in fact directed against all world socialism, for its aim is to sow the seeds of discord among socialist countries. The imperialist circles' secret calculations, which are linked with Peking's actions, were expounded quite frankly by the Washington POST when it expressed the hope that "the Chinese will, maybe, manage...to provoke a polarization among the ruling communist parties."

Peking's intrigues in Asia graphically reveal the hostility of Peking's policy to the interests of socialism and peace. China is exerting crude pressure on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Its inflammatory role in Cambodia's armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are obvious. The Maoists' actions are aimed at preventing the people of this region from pursuing an autonomous, independent policy and from engaging calmly and without hindrance in peaceful, creative work and in the building of a new society.

Peking's policy toward Vietnam and Cambodia reveals particularly convincingly the hypocrisy of Hua Kuo-feng's efforts, in his speeches in Yugoslavia, to depict China as not simply some "supporter" of the nonalined movement, but almost its "center." Life, however, confirms that virtually everywhere that imperialism encroaches upon the interests of the nonalined countries, Peking invariably turns up on the side of those who are stifling the freedom and independence of the people. For instance, remember the Maoists' furious attack on Cuba, or the pertinacity with which Peking hampered the Angolan people's fight for freedom. Remember how the Maoists took up arms against Afghanistan, whose people took an important step in April in their movement along the path of social progress.

During his trips, the Chinese premier tried to appear as an "adherent of peace." But this disguise disappears extremely quickly when we look at the practical deeds of the PRC leadership. [paragraph continues]

Furious attacks against detente, propaganda of the "inevitability" of a new war, the virtual alinement with NATO, whose generals are publicly calling China the "16th member" of that bloc, China's purchases of weapons in Western countries, China's accelerated modernization of its army--what do these actions have in common with a policy of peace?

The Maoist "smile tactics" can deceive only those who want to be deceived. The foreign trip by the Chinese premier has again confirmed that the policy of China's present leaders is hostile to the cause of socialism, peace and nonalinement. It is also hostile to the interests of all the peoples.

This requires vigilance toward both Peking's actions in the international arena and the actions of those forces, which are, in one way or another, promoting Peking's adventurist policy.

The Throes of the Doomed

"The development of events is driving Pinochet deeper and deeper into a corner"--reports like this are appearing with increasing frequency on the pages of the world's press. This is no accident.

The acute power crisis of the fascist dictatorship characterizes the present situation in Chile. This crisis is closely interwoven with the financial-economic, social and political crisis that is shaking the country.

The increasing bickering in the generals' clique is an expression of the internal corrosion of the regime. Increasingly large numbers of not just soldiers but also officers and generals are reluctant to accept the dictator's tyranny. Pinochet is finding himself increasingly isolated. Certain press organs are hinting that a replacement is already being sought. For example, the Washington STAR wrote that "the Chilean military is starting to look through its personnel lists to find some army general who would be relatively unknown...."

But the dictator, relying on the support of his foreign patrons, is convulsively trying to hang on. Pinochet recently announced that he intends to remain in power "indefinitely." Various means are being employed to achieve this objective.

There is the continuing fuss over the drafting of some semblance of a "constitution." This figleaf, which is being concocted by a group appointed by the dictator, envisages, as the Chilean newspapers report, "an unlimited tenure of power for Pinochet and the preservation of the existing power structure" buttressed by the army and the secret police. The terror continues. The dictatorship refuses to disclose anything about the fate of 2,500 "missing persons," declaring impudently that these persons "never existed" at all.

Just recently, allegations have been spread that Argentina is posing a threat to the "territorial sovereignty of Chile." In this way, the dictator is attempting to strengthen his positions in the armed forces.

It is extremely significant that Peking is hastening to the aid of the regime, which is on its last legs. In the immediate future, the junta's foreign minister intends to visit Peking at the invitation of the PRC foreign minister "to demonstrate the excellent relations that exist between the two countries." As the press reports, Chinese loans to Chile in 1967-1977 were already in excess of $200 million. Such relations can be attributed to "the commonality of interests of the Peking leadership and Pinochet," the newspaper EL MERCURIO, a fascist mouthpiece, stated frankly.

However, nothing will save the criminal regime, which the masses abhor. The guarantee that the junta will be overthrown is the growing resistance of the unsubdued people and the strengthening unity of all Chilean patriots which the Chilean Communist Party and other UNIDAD popular parties are tirelessly struggling to achieve.

The antagonism between the two social systems in the international arena are growing more complex. However, the people firmly believe that the forces of imperialism, great-power chauvinism and reaction will not succeed in imposing their policy upon freedom-loving mankind. The fighters for peace, socialism and democracy are augmenting their efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, of the workers and communist movement and of all anti-imperialist forces.

POPOV SCORES WEST'S POLITICIZING OF CULTURAL EXCHANGES

LD311003Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by V. Popov, USSR deputy minister of culture: "Cultural Exchanges and Their Ill-Wishers"]

[Excerpts] The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed more than 3 years ago, says, in particular: "...cultural exchanges and cooperation promote better mutual understanding between people and among people and thus promote the consolidation of accord among states."

What has been done in this area? It must be said first of all that the exchange of cultural values has become a real and necessary element in modern international life.

In our country for example, Soviet state culture bodies, in close cooperation with the creative unions, are trying to expand exchanges and to deepen and improve the forms of cultural ties with different countries.

For instance, last year--1977--through the Ministry of Culture alone, just over 3,000 more figures from the world of culture and art were sent abroad and 3,000 more people were received from abroad than in 1976.

In the 3 years since Helsinki, positive tendencies in the implementation of international cultural cooperation--both bilateral and multilateral--have indisputably become stronger, and new potential for their development has opened up. However, it is impossible not to notice another kind of tendency, reflecting the common desire of the reactionary circles of imperialist states to hinder the process of detente. They evade discussion of the vital problems of cultural cooperation, confining themselves to setting off propaganda fireworks. But if you discard all demagogic contrivances and accretions and expose the crux of the matter, it becomes clear that our Western partners fear comparison of the real work that has been done in the area of cultural exchange, since the real contribution of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to its development is indisputable and concrete.

In several Western countries, one can note a desire to strengthen the ties of the government agencies that deal with international cultural cooperation. Who would object, if this led to extra subsidies, new organizational measures aimed at facilitating the exchange of spiritual values? But that is apparently not the point. We, for instance, have long been awaiting tours by leading symphony orchestras from the United States. But a grant is needed for this, money is required, and this is not easy to obtain when the official organizers of cultural exchanges in several capitalist countries are exerting their efforts in another direction.

A new U.S. Government body was created recently--the International Communication Agency, with a staff of 9,000 people and a budget of $400 million for 1979. Unfortunately, this money produces hardly anything in the way of extra subsidies for cultural exchange. The specific orientation of the agency was spoken of relatively frankly by its deputy director, Charles Bray: The new organization's main task, in his words, is to disseminate "America's ideas beyond its borders."

Another relatively frank assessement comes from the authors of an American analysis of cultural ties with the USSR in the last 20 years. This work was published as a pamphlet, "20th Century Foundation," late last year. Its authors virtually reject the idea that cultural ties can promote the establishment of peace or a friendly atmosphere, and see their significance as ways of "studying another country to correctly assess its future actions," that is, to some extent, as a source of ideological intelligence.

Certain Western ideologists verbally rejoice in international cultural cooperation, but their actions introduce a thick infusion of political provocations. For instance, what is the value of the ballyhoo around the so-called "dissidents" and their pseudoartistic exercises, which some people in the West call the "free, creative manifestation of talents." The pitiful, imitative works of talentless renegades find, however, no response among serious connoisseurs and art lovers. An example of this is last year's so-called "dissidents" biennial in Venice, which was successful only on the pages of the bourgeois press and not among spectators.

Recently, the bourgeois mass information media have been shamelessly waging a slander campaign against our art and individual representatives of it. Tendentiousness in publicizing the processes of cultural exchange has become the "speciality" of a considerable number of Western newspapers. For all the absurdity and ultimately inevitable confounding of these attempts, they still have an influence for some time. The current campaign mounted by the Western mass information media around criminals who violated our country's laws and were condemned with absolute justice by the Soviet court has frightened off certain nervous individuals who have refused to hold certain scheduled events.

The whole world knows the inexhaustible cultural potential of our country and the magnificent skill of our artists, who continue to be applauded by millions of spectators on all continents. So it is not we who are the losers from hasty and unmotivated refusals to cooperate, but art lovers in those Western countries whose authorities provoked these ill-considered steps.

Another aspect of the matter must also be considered. By their unseemly speculations, reactionary forces are hoping to hinder the steady growth in the prestige and popularity of Soviet artistic culture. The question inevitably arises among the broad public in the West: Why have such convincing cultural successes been achieved in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries?

Those who oppose the development of cultural exchange are afraid of the only inevitable answer to all such questions:

The answer lies in the fundamental principles and advantages of socialism.

The USSR's position on questions of cultural exchange was accurately expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, long before the Helsinki conference.

In a report devoted to the 50th anniversary of the USSR, in December 1972, he stressed that international cultural cooperation will be implemented "With respect for the sovereignty, laws and customs of each country and will promote the mutual spiritual enrichment of people, the growth of trust among them and the assertion of the ideas of peace and neighborliness."

The process of the development of international cultural exchange is moving on, broadening. The maneuvers of the opponents of detente are not suported by the world public. Life, including recent events, indicates this.

A serious, sober approach to cultural ties between states with different political and socioeconomic systems and an understanding of their significance for the creation of an atmosphere of trust and cooperation yield real, positive results. For instance, cultural exchanges between the USSR and the FRG have recently been stepped up considerably.

During a whole series of businesslike meetings and contacts with West German colleagues soon after Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, it was perceived that the weighty political success of the visit had exerted a tremendous positive influence on West German public opinion. A direct result of this important political event has been the great number of diverse and interesting reciprocal proposals on cultural cooperation between the USSR and the FRG.

Soviet cultural workers and figures in Soviet multinational socialist art, seeking to make their contribution to the implementation of the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, are prepared to do everything they can to promote the further development of international cultural ties for the sake of detente and peace.

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR STAND AT UN SEA LAW CONFERENCE

LD3021547 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov reports: The seventh session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference is continuing here. Committees and ad hoc groups are discussing a package of problems in connection with the exploration and development of resources of the sea bottom, determining the outward boundary of the continental shelf, procedures for the settlement of disputes between states as regards delimitation of high seas and some other issues. The participants in the session have made progress on a whole number of issues and succeeded in drawing their stands closer.

At the same time, the striving of some Western countries became manifest in the course of the session for taking steps with the aim of unlawful appropriation of deep water resources. Thus, for example, such a stand has been taken by the U.S. delegation, which declared its plans for unilateral actions in connections with the development of resources in the deep water areas of sea-bed outside the limits of the continental shelf.

Such a stand has been strongly criticized by representatives of the developing countries participating in the conference. Addressing a press conference, Fiji representative S. Nandana said that such intentions are a source of profound concern for all who strive to settle future relations on seas and oceans in an orderly way by peaceful means and guided by a treaty approved by all countries. Moreover, he stressed, such unilateral actions run counter to the principles contained in the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and other international legal documents.

The Soviet Union has expressed full support for this stand of the developing countries. As head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Semen Kozyrev said, a unilateral act towards sea-bed is a violation of the U.N. General Assembly resolution.

The intention of the United States to take a unilateral action, he stressed, looks like an attempt at complicating the settlement of questions in connection with the regime of seabed and even frustrating an international settlement of the problems concerning the use of high seas and their resources on a mutually acceptable basis.

Most participants in the session are unanimous that the deep sea areas of seabed and their resources are the common property of mankind, that cannot be a subject of appropriation or claims.

SOVIET DELEGATE DISCUSSES RECENT ANTIRACISM MEETING

LD3020527 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--Delegations from 123 U.N. member-states, representatives of many international and regional organizations and national liberation movements took part in the World Conference on the Struggle Against Racialism and Racial Discrimination, which closed in Geneva the other day. The Soviet delegation at the conference was led by First Vice Chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee Aleksandr Dzasokhov.

Such a representative forum on one of the topical issues of international life today was specially convened for the first time ever, a TASS correspondent was told by Dzasokhov. Now that the conference is over, it can be confidently said that the international community has made a new important step toward full eradication of racialism and racial discrimination in the world.

The consistent policy of the countries of the socialist community was clearly displayed at the conference. The message from General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to participants in the conference and messages from heads of a number of other socialist states have convincingly shown the attitude of the socialist countries to the questions which were discussed in Geneva.

The Geneva forum has summed up, as it were, the results of the first half of the way covered within the framework of the decade of struggle against racialism and racial discrimination. The Soviet delegation, which took an active part in the work of the world conference, has supported its final document.

The general declaration adopted at the conference, in common with the program of actions answer many topical questions and are of anticolonialist and antiracialist character. They resolutely condemn the policy of racial and national discrimination. The conference centered its attention, naturally, on the situation remaining until now in the south of the African Continent, in particular, in the South African Republic, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The conference was an authoritative forum, from which solidarity was voiced with the efforts by the United Nations Organization, by the whole international community in struggle against racialism and racial discrimination, in support of Africa's patriotic forces. The stand of the USA, which has from the very outset boycotted the conference, did not pass unnoticed and was evaluated according to its deserves.

The questions of struggle against racialism and apartheid were closely linked at the conference with questions of ensuring international security and detente.

Summing up the results of the conference, Aleksandr Dzasokhov said in conclusion, it can be confidently said that it has given a fresh and powerful impetus to the world-wide movement for full eradication of racial discrimination in the world.

UN DOCUMENT CITES WESTERN AID TO RHODESIA, S. AFRICA

LD301422Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 30, TASS--About 1,500 Western corporations, banks and organizations are giving political, military and economic aid to the racist regimes of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa, stresses a U.N. document that has been published here.

This list, prepared for the U.N. subcommittee on prevention of discrimination and protection of national minorities, mentions 462 British corporations and 647 American firms which maintain trade and business links with the Salisbury and Pretoria regimes.

U.S. SCIENTIST INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW GENETICS MEETING

LD301552Y Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--Scientists of different nations speak the same language in science. This is a reliable basis for cooperation, said Professor Clement Markert. The noted American scientist, who attended the International Genetics Congress, spoke in a TASS interview in connection with the closing of the forum in Moscow. The ten-day genetics congress was attended by 3,500 researchers from 60 countries.

The progress of science determines in a large measure cooperation of scientists of various countries, Professor Markert noted. Therefore, it is necessary to use any of its forms in the name of common good. Of special significance is cooperation between the USSR and the USA, the professor stressed. Our countries have a high scientific potential, and naturally the pooling of such considerable resources may prove to be most effective.

I hope that scientific contacts between our countries will develop, the professor said. Such contacts are useful. I, for example, came to Moscow not only for the congress, but also as a participant in the program of exchanges between U.S. centres and the USSR Academy of Sciences. Such exchanges must broaden.

Evaluating the results of the International Genetics Congress, Dr Markert said that a distinctive feature of the meet was the blending of science and practices. While outlining the basic trends for the development of genetics in the future, the congress stressed the significance of making use of the achievements of researchers for the benefit of peoples.

The congress drew together scientists from all over the world, he said. Many of us have no other chance to meet with each other. I have, for example, just spoken with colleagues from Bulgaria and other states. And this is the main value of major international scientific forums. We get together for personal exchanges of scientific information. I have drawn much valuable from the reports which I heard. I hope that my communications were useful to other scientists, too.

I would like to give credit to the organizers of the congress--the Soviet scientists. They have done much to create excellent conditions for work. We permanently felt their traditional hospitality during our stay in the USSR.

Congress Ends

LD301558Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--The 14th International Genetics Congress has closed here today. It was attended by 3,500 geneticists from 60 countries. The final meeting in the lecture hall of Moscow University was addressed by scientists of the USSR, USA, Sweden and the FRG. They discussed questions of molecular genetics in higher organisms.

A meeting was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in the evening, devoted to prominent Soviet geneticist Nikolay Vavilov. The congress was officially closed later in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. The closing session was addressed by Soviet Academician Dmitriy Belyayev, who was elected president of the International Genetics Federation.

A concert of masters of arts was given today for the participants in the international forum.

SOVIET PUGWASH DELEGATES TO URGE EFFORTS FOR DETENTE

LD311010Y Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--Questions of the struggle for peace, international security and cooperation will be discussed by the participants in the Pugwash Conference to be held in Varna from September 1 to September 5. Soviet scientists will take an active part in the conference.

Before departure, the president of the Soviet Pugwash Committee, Academician Moiseiy Markov told a TASS correspondent that a group of Soviet scientists that will take part in the conference consists of prominent physicists, mathematicians, biologists.

Soviet scientists prepared reports in which they intend to raise the questions of consolidating detente, of supplementing the political detente with the military detente, of scientists' responsibility for the cause of world peace, of banning development of new types of mass destruction weapons.

Academician Markov, prominent participant in the Pugwash movement, holds that scientists must use every opportunity, including this meeting in Varna, to lessen distrust, to increase mutual understanding among peoples, to promote the cause of disarmament and peace.

It becomes ever more clear with every day that political detente must be supplemented with the easing of tensions in the military sphere, the scientist said. The participants in the meeting in Varna would be right to join their voice again to the voice of millions of people that demand an end to the arms race, effective steps toward disarmament, the Soviet scientist said.

Markov stressed that production of neutron weapons is impermissible. He believes that the decision on the production of the neutron bomb would be a serious blow at the idea of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and disarmament. The Soviet academician participated in most of major meetings of scientists devoted to safeguarding world peace. He pointed out that during its work the Pugwash movement made a weighty contribution to the struggle for detente and for curbing the arms race. And this movement is widening.

DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES WILL HARM U.S. TRADE, ECONOMY

LD3014537 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[O. Anichkin commentary: "Confrontation or Cooperation?"]

[Text] Trading means living in peace. Trade has always been a convincing indicator of the state of relations between countries. When it develops on a long-term basis to the sides' mutual satisfaction, as a rule, political relations between the states also improve. Trade has always contributed to creating and strengthening an atmosphere of trust and neighborliness and resulted, in the final analysis, in prospects of establishing peaceful relations between countries for many years to come.

The Soviet Union has always supported the vigorous development of trade and economic relations with the Western countries, including the United States, on a mutually beneficial, nondiscriminatory basis. Dozens of U.S. companies and banks now have permanent representations in Moscow. They could conclude mutually beneficial contracts in the Soviet Union, if Washington had not erected discriminatory barriers as a result of the 1974 Jackson-Vanik amendment adopted by the Congress. The Soviet Union was, as a matter of fact, denied most-favored-nation status, which is a wide-spread, ordinary and natural condition in trade and economic relations. The most-favored-nation status does not insure any special privileges or benefits for the Soviet Union.

When Jackson was pushing his amendment through Congress, his only aim was to pressure the Soviet Union to change the Soviet emigration laws. This was crude interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs. But, the Soviet people cannot be forced to live according to U.S. laws, as the senator would like.

What has been achieved in the long run by Jackson and his supporters? The amendment was adopted, but Jackson's aim has not been achieved. The Soviet Union has refused to conduct trade with the United States on discriminatory terms. And now, several years after the amendment was adopted, it is finally clear who gained and who lost. U.S. businessmen now openly admit that the greatest loss has been suffered by the United States itself, which missed the opportunity to secure profitable contracts.

The Soviet Union is a reliable trade partner. It is a commonly known and recognized fact. In recent years the USSR has been successfully developing business relations with such Western countries as the FRG, France, Italy, Japan and others. The United States is not among them, in spite of the fact that many people in the U.S. business world are trying to develop mutually-beneficial trade with our country.

Now the U.S. administration is again attempting to use trade as an instrument of political pressure on the Soviet Union and to suspend certain business contracts for this reason. But this is a "policy of pinpricks." It cannot produce the results certain Washington politicians would like. These actions by Washington are creating alarm and concern among representatives of U.S. business circles, who advocate the development of trade relations. These decisions violate the normal and natural development of trade. In this sense, it is impossible not to agree with the opinion of BUSINESS WEEK: Trade is "not a water faucet that can be turned on and off at will."

Here is another testimony from U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which believes that these government measures are "bad news for representatives of U.S. business circles in Moscow." The journal writes that "every last one of them is opposed to government interference in the U.S. export trade." [paragraph continues]

They believe that this could have an adverse effect on the U.S. trade balance, that any pressure on the USSR risks countermeasures and that, apart from everything else, the United States is not in a position to "harm the Russians economically." In the opinion of the weekly, U.S. businessmen believe that any refusal to sell equipment that the Soviet Union needs means only that the orders that could have gone to U.S. corporations will go to their competitors. "Japan and the countries of West Europe," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT emphasizes, "are in a position to meet the Soviet Union's needs in this area. They will do so with very great pleasure."

All this is well understood by business circles, but, by all accounts, certain U.S. statesmen are reluctant to reconcile themselves to it. Recent reports from Washington indicate that the administration is trying to pressure the West European countries by demanding that they subscribe to the United States' discriminatory trade measures against the Soviet Union.

Surely the hotheads in Washington do not really believe that they can achieve their goals this way? They would be better off heeding the voice of U.S. world trade specialists. They believe, as the New York TIMES writes, that the United States, instead of seeking to change Soviet policy--which, according to their designs, would benefit Washington--ought to think about whether it is worth losing potentially profitable trade ties with the Soviet Union, bearing in mind their unfavorable trade balance, growing inflation and high level of unemployment.

Something else is also important, however. It is necessary to approach the development of relations between the USSR and the United States as a whole from a broader political perspective, taking into account the international stature of the two countries in resolving the tasks of disarmament and strengthening international security and detente. The reading on the barometer of the international political climate largely depends on the direction in which Soviet-U.S. relations develop. U.S. statesmen must take all this into account. Many people are now asking a natural question: What final choice has been made in Washington--for confrontation or cooperation?

CONGRESS, ADMINISTRATION ASSAILED FOR FAVORING ARMAMENT

LD3015417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[From the International Military Political Review by V. Berezin and V. Vinogradov: "The United States: An Arms Race Whichever Way You Slice It"]

[Text] The Congress recently passed a bill allocating $36.9 billion to the Pentagon in fiscal 1979 for the purchase of weapons and combat equipment and for military scientific research and design experimentation, but the bill has not become law. President J. Carter has vetoed it.

No, it is not the fabulous sum allotted for the acquisition of the latest arms and for the development of even more lethal weapons that caused the White House veto. In disagreeing with the legislators it is not the reduction of this inflated multibillion subsidy for the Defense Department that the administration is demanding.

The point is simply that the President and Congress disagree on individual aspects of the distribution of funds for arms purchases. The congressmen are insisting on building a fifth Nimitz-class nuclear-powered aircraft carrier with a displacement of 90,000 tons, at a cost of more than $2 billion (not counting the aircraft and escort ships for it). The President and his supporters are categorically opposed to the supercarrier, calling it a "Marine dinosaur" that is extremely vulnerable under contemporary conditions. [paragraph continues]

The President said that the adoption of this bill would lead to the weakening of the Navy, because it "would intensify the dangerous trend away from a greater number of various kinds of ships capable of insuring a U.S. presence on the high seas, to an alarmingly small number of ships whose cost is constantly increasing."

Instead the Washington administration is proposing that the $2 billion be spent on meeting what it believes are "more urgent requirements": $800 million for helicopters, combat vehicles and ammunition for the Army, $200 million for combat aircraft radar facilities and modern electronically guided ammunition for all branches of the armed forces; $500 million for enhancing the combat readiness of the armed forces; several hundred million dollars more for scientific research and design experimentation and for increasing the level of construction of modern general-purpose warships, and so forth.

As we can see, the President and the defense secretary do not want to offend the Navy. On the whole, they support the program for naval expansion from 1979 through 1983 at a cost of $42 billion. At the same time they are reluctant to increase the appropriations for the Navy at the expense of the other branches of the armed forces. In the opinion of the administration--and we are quoting what was said in Washington--this "would seriously undermine the efforts of the United States to strengthen NATO," and would jeopardize the enhancement of the "combat readiness of the Air Force and Army to fight a nonnuclear war with the Soviet Union in Europe."

Thus, whatever the differences between the legislative and executive branches, both are concerned not about reducing military spending but only about the distribution of these funds within the budget, which, in any of its forms, provides for a continued arms race. The fact that these differences are ephemeral was confirmed by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, who recently addressed the reactionary American Legion Congress. The United States intends to have "the strongest navy in the world" and to strengthen U.S. forces in NATO, Brown said.

Many Americans reasonably believe that the fuss over the "nuclear dinosaur", apart from anything else, is intended to divert the attention of the U.S. public from the pernicious consequences of this militarization policy.

Even greater alarm is being caused by the fact that the militarist appeals are accompanied by patently ambitious demands from the Pentagon. Contrary to the principle of the sides' equality and identical security, which has been approved by the USSR and the United States, the U.S. defense secretary demanded nothing less than an agreement that would insure the "military superiority of the United States."

Let us recall a statement made last March by former President G. Ford, in which he admitted that it was precisely the stubbornness of the Pentagon that prevented the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement back in 1976.

Isn't the same threat present today in the Pentagon's dogged desire for military superiority? This question is being asked with alarm, even in the United States itself. Many sober-minded Americans fully realize where this obsession with attempting to become the mightiest military power can lead. "We must acknowledge the fact that nothing more dangerous exists than going for first place in the military sphere," writes the well-known U.S. commentator T. Braden in the Washington POST. "If we try to secure such a position we run a suicidal risk."

Nevertheless, accompanied by a clamorous campaign about the imagined "Soviet threat" more new militarist programs are being adopted by the United States. Just before H. Brown's speech in New Orleans, Congress approved $4.13 billion for military construction (the Pentagon has received virtually everything it wanted, the U.S. press noted). Of this vast sum, for example, $751 million will be spent on upgrading a number of Air Force bases and installing modern radar equipment. Approximately $700 million will be used for the expansion and modernization of the numerous U.S. naval bases scattered throughout the world, and so and so forth.

The recent events confirm that Washington is pursuing its course toward an unbridled arms race, despite the resolute protests of both the U.S. and the entire world public, and despite the spirit of detente.

U.S. WARNED OF DANGERS OF RAPPROCHEMENT WITH PRC

LD3013299 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI-attributed article by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Lukin: "The United States and China: New Maneuvers, Old Problems"]

[Text] The new wave of activity in U.S.-Chinese relations has produced lively comment in the world press. This is natural, since many people today are worried about the true state, aims and prospects for further development of relations between the United States and the PRC.

The answer to this question is far from simple. On the one hand, by now a certain degree of normalization has been achieved in bilateral relations, making it possible to speak of a substantial improvement over the situation in the fifties and sixties. But on the other hand, since President Nixon's visit to the PRC in 1972 and the accord on the exchange of "permanent liaison missions" in 1973, the development of relations between the United States and the PRC has been highly restrained. Soon after the so-called "honeymoon," filled with high-flown phrases about "the joint resolution of the destiny of the world," with unjustified expectations for economic cooperation and attempts to construct a backdated version of the "special" traditional friendship between the U.S. and Chinese peoples, numerous contradictions began to appear.

The main obstacle to U.S.-Chinese rapprochement is the Taiwan issue. Indeed, the different approaches of Washington and Peking to this issue remain the main obstacle to establishing normal diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Evidently the present Chinese leadership believes that its predecessors went too far to meet the United States on this issue.

In exchanging "liaison missions" with Washington, Peking, counter to China's real interests, had essentially recognized the fact of the existence of "two Chinas." Consequently, it had sanctioned U.S. interference in an internal conflict. Even considering the Peking leadership's well-known capacity for rejecting everything it previously worshiped, adopting this policy would be extremely difficult without causing internal protest against the actual betrayal of national interests for the sake of rapprochement with the United States. That is why the numerous U.S. formulas for a "compromise" solution of the Taiwan problem, so far have had no response from behind the Wall of China. Last year Chi Teng-kuei, vice premier of the PRC State Council, stated: "The United States is setting conditions according to which the solution of the Taiwan issue should be a peaceful one. This is interfernce in our internal affairs, and something China itself will decide."

On 19 May this year Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, in a talk with U.S. editors and publishers, reiterated the Chinese conditions for a solution to the problem (annullment of the U.S.-Taiwan treaty, the end of diplomatic relations and the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from the island).

AND SO THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION IS ESSENTIALLY FACED WITH THE SAME DILEMMA THAT FACED ITS REPUBLICAN PREDECESSOR. EITHER WASHINGTON WILL HAVE TO REJECT THE CHINESE TERMS AND THEREBY DELAY THE PROCESS OF THE NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS, OR IT MUST CAPITULATE TO PEKING'S PRESSURE AND FULFILL NIXON'S UNOFFICIAL PROMISE FOR "COMPLETE NORMALIZATION" ON WHAT ARE IN FACT PEKING'S TERMS. BUT THIS STEP WOULD INEVITABLY CAUSE THE PRESENT U.S. ADMINISTRATION MANY DIFFICULTIES BOTH IN DOMESTIC POLICY AND IN RELATIONS WITH ITS ALLIES.

Realizing the seriousness of the present situation, Washington is trying to seek ways to rid itself of this "agonizing dilemma." Such an attempt was made by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security advisor, during his visit to Peking in May.

Brzezinski's intention was to somehow compensate for the difficulties in establishing full diplomatic relations by overemphasizing real or inventing imaginary "common strategic" interests allegedly uniting the United States and the PRC. In other words, the plan was to dissolve real contradictions in the anti-Soviet and antidetente noise raised in the Chinese capital during this visit.

The policy of encouraging U.S.-Chinese rapprochement at the expense of the Soviet Union is by no means new. The former Republican administration also resorted to it. But neither then nor now did it or does it bring laurels to its champions.

Criticizing Brzezinski's recent anti-Soviet statements, Senator McGovern noted: "We cannot believe that vague problems are more significant than the conclusion of a strategic arms agreement designed to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe."

THE "VAGUENESS" OF THE CHINESE PROBLEM IN U.S. POLICY BECOMES EVEN MORE OBVIOUS IF YOU CONSIDER THE ESSENCE OF PEKING'S GLOBAL STRATEGY. AFTER ALL, ACCORDING TO THE THESES DEVELOPED BY MAO'S SUCCESSORS, CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY CONSISTS OF PEKING'S DESIRE TO UNITE THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AROUND IT AND, ALONG WITH ONE OF THE "SUPERPOWERS"--THE UNITED STATES, TO BE PRECISE--TO "SETTLE ACCOUNTS" WITH THE SOVIET UNION. WHEN "THE PROBLEM OF THE USSR HAS BEEN RESOLVED," THE CHINESE RECKON, THEN IT WILL BE THE UNITED STATES' TURN--"ENEMY NUMBER 2." IN OTHER WORDS, THE UNITED STATES IS INVITED TO JOIN AN ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE WITH THE PRC--TO PREPARE THE GROUND FOR ITS OWN DESTRUCTION.

It is perfectly natural that, for all the variety of opinions and approaches to foreign policy in the United States, only a few politicians are prepared, in their anti-Soviet blindness, to react positively to such proposals. No matter how many splendid words about "the coincidence of strategic interests" are uttered during a particular visit, it is obvious that the real interests of Washington and Peking are just as remote as are these two cities.

Scarcely any sane politician would oppose the normal and healthy development of U.S.-Chinese relations. The Soviet people would welcome such a development as one more contribution to the relaxation of international tension and the consolidation of the structure of international relations.

IF ANYTHING IS PREVENTING THIS SITUATION, IT IS PEKING'S OWN DESIRE TO ACCOMPLISH SOMETHING LIKE "DETENTE AGAINST DETENTE" AND TO EFFECT A RAPPROCHEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES IN HOPES OF CREATING SOME SORT OF COALITION, EFFECTING A NEW DIVISION OF THE WORLD AND PREPARING CONDITIONS FOR THE OUTBREAK OF AT LEAST A NEW COLD WAR AND, IN THE LONG RUN, A HOT WAR. NOR IS THIS SITUATION PROMOTED BY THE TENDENCY CLEARLY REVEALED DURING BRZEZINSKI'S VISIT TO THE PRC--THE TENDENCY OF PART OF THE U.S. LEADERSHIP TO OVERCOME THE OBSTACLES TO THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF U.S.-CHINESE RELATIONS WITH THE AID OF UNRESTRAINED ANTI-SOVIET PHRASEOLOGY.

There can scarcely be any doubt that the adoption of this version of U.S.-Chinese rapprochement has nothing in common with the interests of the United States or of the world community.

GROWING U.S. ARAB LOBBY NO THREAT TO ISRAELI INTERESTS

TA301207Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 24 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Recently, the U.S. press, television, political circles, diplomats and businessmen have been speaking about what is called the Arab peace offensive and the creation of a strong Arab lobby in the United States. They especially note the increased activity of the National Association of Americans of Arab Origin. Until now we were a sleeping giant, said John Richardson, the director of the public relations for the organization. However, today we are waking up, he added. Richardson believes that U.S.-Israeli relations have, until now, been a worthless alliance and that his organization is committed to solving the Palestinian problem and urging the United States to conduct a more pro-Arab policy in the Middle East.

Recently, the National Association of Americans of Arab Origin prepared a report in which the organization supported the decision of the U.S. administration to sell arms, including war planes, not only to Israel but also to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The report maintains that this deal should not be viewed as a military deal but more as a political act. Political circles in Washington attached a lot of importance to the vote on this issue in the Senate, regarding this as a first step by the Arab lobby in the U.S. political arena and as the first serious test in the direct confrontation with the Israeli lobby. As was expected, from the outset, the Jewish communities in the United States and several personalities well known for their pro-Israeli views opposed the package deal. They regarded this deal as a direct threat to Israel's security and a withdrawal of the U.S. administration from the policy of special relations with Israel. However, despite the strong opposition of the Israeli lobby in Washington, the package deal for the sale of war planes to Middle East countries was approved by the Senate by a vote of 54 to 44.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stressed that the importance of the problem does not lie in whether the supply of the planes will increase the power of Saudi Arabia or Egypt or weaken Israel's ability to defend itself. In the newspaper's opinion, the question is whether the young Arab lobby would be able to overcome the powerful Israeli lobby, which, for many years, was easily able to defend Israel's interests and strongly influence U.S. policy in Israel's favor.

In this round, it was the Arabs who had the upper hand and supporters of Israel will have to review their policy in order to rehabilitate their undermined position in the wake of this failure.

The U.S. newspaper might be exaggerating in its description of the implications of the vote in the Senate. It would be an exaggeration to think that the approval of the planes deal was only achieved as a result of the activities of the Arab lobby.

First of all, it was the U.S. administration that was interested in this deal to enhance its prestige as a peacemaker and mediator between Israel and the Arab countries. The failure of the plane deal in the Senate would have been most harmful to U.S. Middle East policy. It would have undermined the attempts by U.S. imperialism to finally split the Arab world and unite the conservative Arab regimes under its wing, thus increasing the influence of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East.

Either way, approval of the deal proved to the Israelis that the United States is playing its own game in the Middle East and that the defense of the interests of the leadership is not a U.S. aim in itself, but a means in the struggle to achieve its own ends in this region, which is both economically and strategically important.

Of course, the special relationship between the United States and Israel is not over, and there is no doubt that the policy of generous aid, which encourages Israeli aggression, will continue. Israel continues to be, for the time being, the main agent of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. However, U.S. strategic interests require exploitation of pro-American tendencies and governments. In other words, the United States needs not only Israel but also those rightwing Arab countries with their geographic location, their natural resources and manpower. The United States needs a pro-American neocolonialist Middle East in which the reactionary forces will become stronger and the forces of progress will become weaker. It is under these conditions that the United States favors a separate deal between Israel and Egypt and the establishment of peace between them on a pro-imperialist basis.

Against this background, there has also been an increase in the power of the pro-Arab lobby in Washington. However, it is clear that the interest that U.S. imperialism has long taken in Israel, as well as the close ties with Arab reaction, is not free of selfish motives. Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia are now in the dishonorable position of being hitched to the same carriage, which is being driven by a Washington driver.

SAUDIS, IRANIANS SHIFTING STANCE ON OIL PRICE INCREASE

LD311025Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[A. Maslennikov article: "OPEC and the Dollar"]

[Excerpt] It is generally known that in the last 13 months the United States, with the aid of Saudi Arabia and Iran, has twice succeeded in frustrating the plans of the majority of OPEC members for obtaining a rise in the price of oil. Similar pressure is also being exerted on these countries now.

In a recent interview with BUSINESS WEEK magazine U.S. President J. Carter essentially directly warned the OPEC countries against any attempts to encroach on the dollar's oil privileges. "I hope," he declared, "that the existing arrangement concerning the dollar and OPEC prices will remain in force and that any increase in the price of oil will be minimal." Answering a question about the possible position of Saudi Arabia and Iran on this issue, Carter recalled that they are linked with the United States not only by oil but also by other factors, including large orders for American weapons. "These countries," the President noted significantly, "have too good a relationship with the United States for me to disturb it with threats or temporarily withholding weapons. We have confidence in them," he added, "to act responsibly both in the field of military security and in the field of energy supplies."

Of course, Washington today has more than enough reasons to do everything possible to preserve the status quo in the oil market. [paragraph continues]

A rise in oil prices would inevitably result in a further growth of the U.S. trade deficit, which is one of the main reasons for the weakness of the dollar and the other disorders in that country's economy. It is no accident that just the rumor of the possibility of a rise in oil prices caused another outbreak of panic in the currency markets and resulted in a new record fall in the dollar's exchange rate.

On the other hand, it is also certain that the attacks of currency fever, which are recurring with increasing frequency, are increasing the OPEC countries' determination to obtain compensation for their losses and are further undermining their faith in the "omnipotent" dollar. Western newspapers report that even Iran, which only recently supported Washington's position at the OPEC meeting, has lately switched to a policy favoring a rise in oil prices. Saudi Arabia is also beginning to vacillate. America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that today Riyadh, "finding itself under pressure from both sides," is no longer capable of resisting its OPEC partners and is "preparing the way for an increase in oil prices next year--maybe limited to 7 or 8 percent."

Thus, a fierce struggle is once again developing around the question of the price of "black gold."

MICRONESIA THREATENED BY U.S. 'NEOCOLONIALISM'

LD271408Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0729 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 27 August, TASS--In carrying out the virtual seizure of the Pacific islands of Micronesia, which are under its trusteeship, the United States is striving to strengthen its military and strategic positions there, writes PRAVDA, commenting on U.S. unilateral attempts to decide the destiny of Micronesia, destroying its unity and integrity.

The newspaper points out that for the last 3 decades and more Micronesia has been virtually under the control of the Pentagon. The Pacific islands have been used for testing nuclear weapons and missiles and have served as a haven for the U.S. Seventh Fleet and Strategic Air Command. The Defense Department has a determining role in the formation of its country's official policy on Micronesia. Nor will the future bring any changes to the islands. The Pentagon's plans are based on the indispensability of the Micronesia base, the newspaper stresses.

Washington's neocolonialist and militarist policy toward Micronesia is a serious threat to the developing states in the Pacific Ocean or in its vicinity. This policy is incompatible with the stability and security of the region as a whole, the newspaper notes.

The question of Micronesia's destiny is an integral part of the problem of decolonization and of insuring the rights of self-determination and independence to the colonial countries and peoples. The people of this territory must have the opportunity of creating their own sovereign state, the commentary says.

FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT, INFLATION PLAGUE U.S. ECONOMY

LD301520Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: The United States Department of Commerce announced that the foreign trade deficit of the United States sharply increased in July to reach 2.99 billion dollars. It is remarkable that the deficit increased despite a certain fall off of import of petroleum, which is regarded here as the main reason for all the ills in the sphere of foreign trade.

Contrary to expectations, the drop in the dollar rate did not lead to the increase of the volume of export.

As the index of retail prices published by the Department of Labour shows, inflation remains one of the bottlenecks of the United States economy. Taking into account price increases, the annual inflation rates is now 9.8 percent and might soon reach a two-digit figure.

Speaking at a governors' conference in Boston, special adviser of the U.S. President on inflation problems R. Strauss admitted that the government can now hope at best that the inflation rate will be eight percent on an average this year. It was 6.9 percent last year.

Since the foreign trade deficit and inflation are regarded as the main reasons for the chronic lowering of the rate of the U.S. currency at money markets, it is not surprising that immediately after the new data became known, the dollar rate sharply dropped again. By the closure of the money markets, the dollar rate dropped by 1.4 percent against the West German mark, by 2.4 percent against the Swiss franc and by 1.6 percent against the Japanese yen. This new lowering of the dollar rate actually offset the effect of a number of measures which the U.S. authorities tried in the recent days in order to stabilise their currency.

We witness the end of the era of the dollar's supremacy, the Washington POST glumly sums up. We are no longer masters on our own ship.

U.S. SCIENTIST COMMENTS ON SOVIET SPACE FLIGHTS

LD301502Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1052 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 30 August, TASS correspondent Albert Bobikov reports: Terry White, official representative of the Lyndon Johnson Manned Space Flight Center in Houston, has highly assessed the successes of the USSR and other socialist countries in manned space flights. In an interview with a TASS correspondent he noted that U.S. experts are closely studying the work of Soviet space crews, particularly the way they carry out operations with transport spacecraft, which deliver supplies to the orbital scientific space complex. "It is possible that we, too, may be able one day to use this experience," he said. Terry White particularly noted that other socialist countries had also entered the age of international space flights.

He stressed that both the United States and the USSR had a good opportunity to continue practical cooperation in space flights and in the peaceful use of outer space. Noting that the Soyuz-Apollo test project proved the possibilities and mutual advantage of such cooperation for both countries, White said that programs of this nature can be carried out extremely successfully in the future as well.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD301812Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

["A Threat to Peace and Socialism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--"China's departure from friendship and solidarity with socialist countries, its alignment with forces of reaction in the international arena evoke the alarm of communists and working people in various countries", the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly writes in its editorial article. The article is about the reaction of communists throughout the world to the policy pursued by the Chinese leadership.

"The Chinese leaders have now found themselves in the same harness with imperialists, with reactionary and militaristic circles tht would like to torpedo detente and bring the world back to the times of the cold war and balancing on the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The Peking leaders have become zealous aids of anticommunism and have started actually to pursue an anticommunist policy. The idea of creating a broad international anti-Soviet 'united front' has long been harboured and propagandised in Peking. This 'united front' means in reality China's merging with imperialism and reaction in the struggle against world socialism, the international communist and national-liberation movement. The present moment is characterized by the fact that the creation of this 'front' is entering the practical stage. According to the plans of the Chinese leaders, the Chinese-American alliance is to form the nucleus of this 'united front' of Peking and world reaction. The common anti-Soviet positions of the Peking leadership and representatives of the Washington administration were confirmed during the talks held last May by the Chinese leaders with the assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski."

"Commenting on the results of the visit to China by the assistant to the U.S. President, the communist press described them as a dangerous collusion that testifies to the commencement of a new stage in the moral corruption and political degradation of the Peking leaders--the stage of the direct unification of the Chinese social-chauvinists with the American imperialists in the struggle against countries of socialism, all revolutionary forces in the world," NEW TIMES continues.

"Peking wants to expand ties with reactionary force in Western Europe. On signing in April a trade agreement with the European Economic Community, China received the most favoured nation status. Thereby, the doors of NATO's military arsenals were opened to Peking. Chinese Government economic delegations headed by high-placed officials are visiting one West European country after another to buy armaments. The exchange of military delegations between the PRC and NATO countries has become more frequent. Just like the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc, the Peking rulers are urging the capitalist states in Western Europe to struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

"When replying to questions by American newsmen, Teng Hsiao-ping declared that he agreed in the main with the opinion of the U.S. ambassador in Japan, Mansfield, that China is an 'Eastern NATO' and hinted about the need of concerted actions in the Far East by three countries--the United States, Japan and China--against the 'Soviet threat'," NEW TIMES continues.

"The recent signing of the Japanese-Chinese 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship' can well be regarded as a serious step along the road of implementation of Peking's plans to create an international antisocialist front in the Far East."

"The democratic public in the world strongly condemns the signing of the so-called 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship' between China and Japan as an act presenting a threat to the cause of peace and security in Asia and in the whole world."

"The Chinese leadership openly comes out for the preservation of the 'security treaty' between Japan and the United States."

"Peking's antisocialist, anti-Soviet policy is being resolutely rebuffed by the fraternal parties." "The Peking leaders are rudely interfering in the affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic. They have stated more than once their intention to absorb the Mongolian People's Republic into China. A direct threat to Mongolia's security is openly posed by China's undisguised military preparations. Peking's demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the territory of Mongolia, that are staying there on the request of the Mongolian Government and in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic, is a new act of arrogant interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Mongolian state."

"The open struggle unleased against Socialist Vietnam with the use of the most brazen methods and means is the most revealing evidence of the reactionary essence of the Chinese leadership's policy. The Vietnamese people, which has won great respect and prestige in the whole world by its selfless and heroic struggle against imperialist aggressors, has become the target of great-power pressure and military threats by the Chinese social chauvinists."

"Peking has started a vicious propaganda campaign against socialist Cuba," NEW TIMES continues. "It is trying to smear the internationalist assistance given by Cuba to the national liberation struggle of the African peoples. It is attacking Cuba's consistently anti-imperialist line in the non-alignment movement and wants to discredit it in the eyes of the participants in this movement."

"Along with the openly hostile, subversive activities against socialist countries, the Peking leaders are trying to use more refined and perfidious methods as well, in particular, the method of so-called 'differentiated approach' to socialist countries which is characteristic of international imperialism and pursues the aim of undermining the ideological and political unity of the socialist community. Facts show that precisely such a task was set by Hua Kuo-feng during his first visit to the European Continent."

"The Chinese leader's attempts to utilize this opportunity to achieve his great-power plans, to aggravate tensions in the southeast of Europe evoke the legitimate indignation of the region's peoples."

"The present CPC leaders carry out their old subversive line in respect of the world communist movement, implanting pro-Maoist groupings and organizations in various countries."

"The Chinese leadership's turn from sham 'revolutionary' slogans to direct alignment with imperialism and reaction could not but cause disenchantment among overseas Maoists. Some of them, on realising their delusions, are beginning to see the balefulness of the road onto which Peking is pushing them and are starting to dissociate themselves from Maoism. Some former members of Maoist organizations in Austria, France, the FRG, Lebanon and Sri Lanka have joined the ranks of communist parties. The present foreign policy course of the Chinese leadership inflicts great damage to the national liberation movement, to the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, for national independence and social progress."

"Repulsing Peking's incendiary policy, protecting the interests of the USSR, the socialist community and the world communist movement, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state invariably confirm their readiness to normalise inter-state relations with China, strive to achieve mutual understanding and trust between the USSR and the PRC, to ensure progress in Soviet-Chinese relations," the NEW TIMES weekly notes.

"The press, television and radio of the fraternal socialist countries continue to devote much attention to questions of relations with China. Exposing Peking's baleful course, they urge the Chinese leaders to return to the road of friendship and cooperation with countries of socialism."

"Sounding louder and louder is the voice of protest by communists against the Chinese leadership's policy of alignment with imperialism, of betraying the cause of socialism, national-liberation and peace."

"The present leaders of the CPC and the PRC have departed from the main road of proletarian and socialist internationalism and are wandering along the rutted path of nationalism. But no matter how far they have strayed from the main road leading to the brotherhood of nations, to peace and communism, the true friends of Chinese communists and the Chinese people are not losing hope that the time will come when China will return to the correct road."

PRC LEADERS' VISITS TO ASEAN COUNTRIES REVIEWED

OW3108206Y Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] It has been reported that Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will pay a formal visit to Thailand next month. This station's observer has this to say:

This visit can be considered part of China's diplomatic offensive directed at the ASEAN countries. The offensive started with the visit to the Philippines by another vice premier, Li Hsien-nien. After that, General Chamanan, prime minister of Thailand, visited Peking on invitations. There have also been mutual visits by delegations of lesser importance between Asean countries and China.

Recently, China's diplomacy has vigorously advertised China's good will toward each of the ASEAN member countries and praised ASEAN's activities. Peking has loudly stressed that China and the ASEAN countries have identical interests, appeared to support their stand on establishing a peaceful, free and neutral zone in Southeast Asia and sent special envoys to the capitals of ASEAN member countries. What concrete results have been produced by Peking's pretense of goodwill toward ASEAN? (?Take a look at) the Chinese leaders' visits to the member countries of the five-nation alliance.

First, let's take a look at the result of Li Hsien-nien's visit to the Philippines, the first visit by a representative of the present Peking leadership to an ASEAN country. What was actually achieved was the signing of a scientific and technological cooperation agreement. There was only an exchange of opinions in the political, economic and trade fields. In fact, the Chinese representative avoided discussing what was extremely important to the Marcos government: the issue of Peking's support for the rebels in the Philippines. It is well-known that there is a terrorist group in the Philippines, the New People's Army, and that China is providing guidance and weapons to it. Since Li Hsien-Nien's visit, the group has stepped up its sabotage activities. It is very obvious that Peking's leaders are still trying to pursue a policy of using both hard and soft tactics toward the Philippines, showing a new smiling face while hatching provocative clandestine activities.

Chamanan's visit to China also failed to solve Thailand's major problem, the insurgent activities in 14 of Thailand's 16 northeast provinces which have Peking's support.

But the ASEAN countries have not allowed China to achieve a major goal of its diplomatic offensive--to draw the five-nation alliance onto the path of its anti-Soviet strategy. The proposal Li Hsien-nien made in Manila and repeated to the chairman when he visited Peking--to form a China-ASEAN anti-Soviet alliance--was firmly rejected. Influential papers in the region emphatically pointed out that ASEAN was not established to confront other countries.

Peking has also failed on another front in its diplomatic offensive toward ASEAN. The governments of Singapore and Indonesia have no desire to resolve the issue over establishing diplomatic relations with China, and they have convincing reasons to prove the correctness of their stand.

The Sino-Vietnamese conflict created by Peking has made the five ASEAN countries even more suspicious of China's policy toward them. To heighten the conflict, Peking's leaders are using Chinese residents, and there are many Chinese residents in the ASEAN countries.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the diplomatic offensive mounted by China on the Southeast Asian countries, with Chinese delegations making visits to the capitals of ASEAN member countries as an integral part of this offensive, is not aimed at strengthening friendship between China and the countries of this region. The purpose of this offensive is to spread seeds of hostility and distrust among the peoples of these countries in order to make it less difficult for the Chinese leaders to achieve their expansionist goals.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV RECEIVES GDR'S HOFFMANN

LD301347Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, has received Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union.

HUNGARIAN ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS MEET WITH YEPISHEV

LD310921Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A group of political workers of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Col Istvan Pompor, secretary of the All-Army Party Committee, was in the Soviet Union 21-26 August. The political workers of the Hungarian People's Army visited the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate where an exchange of experience of the work of political organs and party organizations took place.

The Hungarian friends also familiarized themselves with the work of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District's Political Directorate and of a formation's political section. The political workers of the Hungarian People's Army were received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the guests were informed of the activity of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate in the leadership of the political organs and party organizations in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The Hungarian political workers left for home 26 August.

BTA REPORT ON HUA KUO-FENG's BALKAN TOUR CITED

DL301658Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, August 30, TASS--The BTA agency notes in its commentary that Hua Kuo-feng used his visit to Yugoslavia for crude anti-Soviet slanderous attacks using as a smokescreen the slogan of "struggle against hegemonism," tried to sow discord and suspicion among the Balkan states, to undermine the efforts of the peoples directed at strengthening peace and security all over the world.

It is not by mere chance that the BTA agency noted that some Western political figures started saying that the Chinese leaders visit is aimed at creating PRC's own base in the Balkan Peninsula. And the U.S. AP news agency stressed, covering Hua Kuo-feng's stay in Skopje, that his visit was believed to be at one and the same time of anti-Soviet, anti-Bulgarian and anti-Albanian character.

Striving to set the whole world against the countries of the socialist community, and above all the Soviet Union, Hua Kuo-feng spoke with affected concern about the necessity of equitable relations between big and small countries, about putting up resistance to the so-called "hegemonism." Sooner or later, the BTA agency stresses, history will show the essence of these slogans by the present Chinese leaders, which serve as a basis for Peking's growing aggressiveness and threat to peace.

It is precisely China that is pursuing a foreign policy from the positions of hegemonism. Peking is an instigator of Kampuchea's attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is organizing political and economic pressure on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is pursuing campaigns of slanders and blackmail around the artificially created problem of Vietnamese citizens of Chinese nationality. Peking's impudent course is a source of alarm for many countries. Also indicative is the case of Albania. Against which China is acting from the positions of diktat.

During his visit, Hua Kuo-feng devoted much attention in his pronouncement to the non-alignment movement, striving to contrapose it to the socialist world. The Chinese "contribution" to this movement is seen, however, from its interference in Angola's internal affairs, slanderous campaigns against Cuba, betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples, its efforts directed at splitting the unity of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In his speech in Belgrade, Hua Kuo-feng again reiterated the notorious Chinese proposition that the "war factors are growing." The sinister Maoist prophesy about the inevitability of war, opposing it to the policy of detente in international relations are aimed at undermining all efforts for the establishment of a lasting peace and mutual understanding among people and are fraught with danger to all peoples.

Anti-Sovietism, all sorts of provocations, blackmail, slanders, demagogy and crude pressure are based precisely on the policy of hegemonism and diktat, which China is trying to pursue in close and far away areas, including the Balkan Peninsula.

Many political observers stress that the aim of Hua Kuo-feng's visit is to drive a wedge between the states of the Balkan Peninsula, among the socialist countries, disturb the atmosphere of goodneighbourliness, which already bears good fruit. And it is strange that only commentators from the countries that are farther away could point out to the real aims of this visit.

Our countries, however, cannot remain indifferent to Peking's actions in the Balkans, which are dangerous to peace. Bulgaria will further consistently pursue a peace-loving policy. Our public hopes that the real aims of Chinese policy in the Balkans will be well realized by all as one being detrimental to friendship and cooperation in the peninsula. The Bulgarian public expresses firm conviction that the people of the Balkan countries will not allow that this important area become a place of intrigues and encroachments of the forces that are hostile to detente and peace, the BTA agency stresses.

VARIATION TO COMMENTARY ON HUA VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

The following variation to the article entitled "Commentary on Anti-Soviet Nature of Hua Kuo-feng's Trip," which appeared in the 25 Aug Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, D 1, was supplied from a Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 August report on page 5 under the heading "Hua Kuo-feng's Stay in Yugoslavia":

Page D 1, paragraph 6, line 2, the PRAVDA version reads ...in which he flagrantly attacks the Soviet ...supplying the work "flagrantly."

BRIEFS

SLOVAK ANNIVERSARY IN KIEV--On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, a meeting was held in Kiev on 29 August. Klokov, corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, delivered a report. The meeting was addressed by Mohelsky, Czechoslovak Consul General in Kiev, who on the same day also gave a reception attended by Shcherbina, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Yesipenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and other officials. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU]

NATO MILITARY MANEUVERS DESIGNED FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT

LD301223Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[S. Zykov article: "Fanning Military Hysteria"]

[Text] The NATO armed forces command holds military maneuvers and exercises--ground, naval, air and joint (with the participation of all categories of troops)--all year round. However, most of them come at the end of the summer and the beginning of fall. That is the time of the busy "Atlantic harvest." Judging by Western press data, particularly wide scope is being imparted to it this year.

"Certain Shield," "Bold Guard," "Northern Wedding," "Barefrost," "Trident," "Cold Fire," "Mars 78"--those are the names of just a few of the 30 large-scale maneuvers and exercises announced by the Brussels headquarters of the NATO allied armed forces in West Europe. Many of them are part of the "Autumn Forge 78" program, which provides for the joint training of troops directly subordinate to the Atlantic command along with the national armies and navies of the bloc member countries. This is not counting the series of "local" exercises that have been held, such as "Maple Leaf" in Canada and the "Suroit 78" naval exercises off France.

An enormous territory from the North Sea to Turkey, as Western newspaper men colorfully write, will be the "training battlefield" for more than 200,000 soldiers and officers for 3 months. A number of maneuvers are being held in the immediate vicinity of socialist countries borders. During the "Reforger" exercises 14,000 motorized riflemen--in addition to the 300,000 U.S. servicemen in West Europe--will be "airlifted" from the United States.

The unprecedented scale of the present military demonstrations is directly connected with the decisions of the North Atlantic alliance Council session held in Washington in May. Its participants--the heads of state and government of the NATO countries--not only adopted the long-term arms buildup plan imposed by the Pentagon but also decided to sharply increase their military appropriations. The session ordered that the training of the alliance's armed forces and their readiness to utilize the latest types of weapons and systems of mass destruction be strengthened. Along with the neutron bomb and the cruise missile, these systems include a laser weapon which, the U.S. press reports, was secretly tested recently in the United States. At the same time the endless series of military exercises and maneuvers held by NATO is designed to exert a psychological effect on the population of West European countries and to arouse an atmosphere of military hysteria. Detente's opponents are obviously hoping that the rumble of tanks and the roar of bombers will provide an impressive "accompaniment" to the anti-Soviet propaganda, which is kicking up a ballyhoo about the imaginary "threat from the East." They would like in this way to drown out the public protests against the new spiral of the arms race, which is being imposed on the world by the West, and to make people forget the accords reached in Helsinki.

Vain hopes: The European people know what war is like from their own experience. The Atlanticists' military demonstrations will not weaken their desire for peace. On the contrary, they demand still more resolute action against the forces of reaction and war.

HAIG'S 'COLD WAR' REMARKS BEFORE NORWEGIAN MANEUVERS H**

LD3017047Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Oslo, August 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Bocharov reports:

American General Alexander Haig, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, used his visit to Norway for building up an atmosphere of war hysteria. The newsmen, who came to the press conference on the occasion of his arrival, did not hear anything new from him, apart from the hackneyed pronouncements on some "growing threat from the East".

In doing so, Haig did not miss the opportunity to stress that allegedly a threat of war from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty is also looming large over Scandinavia.

It is easy to understand the aim of such statements by the American general. NATO exercises code-named "Black Bear-78" are to be held in southern Norway on September 22-26. Some 9,000 men and officers from the armed forces of the USA, Britain, the Netherlands and Norway are to take part in them.

There is every evidence that the visit of the NATO general to Norway is designed to prepare that country's public for a fresh NATO military show. Hence, his absurd pronouncements at the press conference in the spirit of the worst cold-war traditions.

TASS REPORTS GENSCHER'S STATEMENTS ON FRG-USSR RELATIONS

LD3014207 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

["In the Interests of European Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, August 30, TASS--Goodneighbour relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union shall be beneficial not only for the peoples of the two countries. They are also of decisive significance for European detente in general, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said here. He stressed the great significance of the Moscow treaty of 1970. In concluding it, the FRG Government was guided by the intention to make its contribution to ending the past and opening a new chapter in relations with the Soviet Union, he said.

This policy, Genscher said, shall be regarded as a long-term one. The decision, which was taken then, has been time and again confirmed in recent years as a correct one. We could make a conclusion from what has been achieved after 1970, which inspired us to continuing along the way upon which we embarked. Difficulties in the way of normalization of relations between our countries were particularly great. This was pointed out by general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in his speech in Minsk on June 25, 1978.

But much has changed due to the efforts of both sides, the minister went on to say. The difficult past, which above all left an imprint on the minds of the older generation, imposes joint responsibility on us so that we should work for the future, for the political, economic and social benefit of people.

We can confidently look into the future basing ourselves on what has been achieved.

The minister noted the great significance of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May this year for the cause of further development of fruitful relations between the two countries.

PROBLEMS FACING NEW PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD301105Y Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

The Alfredo Nobre da Costa government, sworn in on August 29, in Lisbon, is the ninth since the April revolution of 1974. This shows that the political situation in Portugal has been unsteady in the recent time.

The previous cabinet, headed by the prime minister--Socialist Mario Soares--is known to have fallen after the withdrawal of ministers from the conservative Social-Democratic Centre. The main cause of the protracted political crisis, which after the formation of the new government has been so far resolved only formally, constitutionally, lies however not only in the aggravation of differences between the partners in the former coalition--socialists and conservatives. The main thing is that the previous government cabinets yielded their positions gradually, one by one, retreating under the pressure of capitalist monopolies to the detriment of fundamental interests of the Portuguese working people.

Such a course played into the hands not only of monopoly circles but also the Portuguese reaction, closely linked with these circles. Portuguese reaction is now mounting a counter-attack on the main gains of the April revolution. In the present crisis conditions, reaction is seeking to broaden the "powers" of monopolies and big land owners, to bar left parties, including not only communists, but also socialists, from participation in deciding the future of the country. When analyzing the causes of the crisis in Portugal, one should also consider such a fact as downright pressure from outside, from international imperialist circles.

Portugal's economy is experiencing grave difficulties. The deficit of the country's balance of payments every year grows approximately by 1,500 million dollars. Half of the gold reserve has been pawned and repawned in foreign banks. In the past 15 months alone retail prices increased by more than 20 per cent. About 25 per cent of all pensionage residents do not receive any aid from the state.

In other words the new government, headed by Alfredo Nobre da Costa, faces serious and profound problems, both political and socio-economic. In these conditions the viability of the cabinet will depend on how the authorities will take up the solution of the most essential, pressing issues.

The majority of observers have the same opinion that the key problem the approach to which will determine the image of the Portuguese Government is connected with the agrarian reform. As was stressed a few days ago by General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist Party will "take a positive stand", if the Cabinet of Ministers starts consolidating and developing the agrarian reform, since the attitude to this reform determines the democratic character of the government.

In the complicated and acute situation now obtaining in Lisbon, the Portuguese communists stress the need of strengthening the unity of all democrats, anti-fascists and patriots, reaffirm their readiness to continue a dialogue with the socialists and other forces interested in preservation and consolidation of the gains of the revolution. The progressive parties, the Portuguese people as a whole, are fully determined to bar the way to reaction, to continue following the road of progress and democracy the country embarked upon in April 1974.

GROMYKO, SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE LUNCHEON TOASTS

LD302231Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Passages within brackets were not included in Moscow Domestic Service report on speech broadcast at 1800 GMT on 30 August]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today held a luncheon in honor of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, during which the two men exchanged speeches.

In his speech, Gromyko said that Syrian-Soviet meetings on various levels have become part of the essence of the bilateral relationship. I believe I am not exaggerating when I say that everything positive that Soviet-Syrian cooperation has yielded and everything that we justifiably cherish have been, above all, the result of the successful political cooperation between the leadership of our two countries. The Soviet Union will continue its aid so that our relations with Syria will gain strength and develop continually. Every objective basis for this exists.

As Brezhnev said, the basis of friendship between our two peoples rests on the unity of their fundamental interests in the historic battle for peace and social progress and on the rich experience gained in the struggle over the years against the new aspect of imperialist aggression, colonialism and racism.

Comrade Khaddam, your current visit to Moscow comes at a time when the enemies of a just peace in the Middle East are trying to rescue from final failure the policy of separate deals, the spirit of which and those who associate themselves with it are hostile to the Arabs. They are also trying to obstruct the attainment of a just and comprehensive settlement in this region by various tricks and maneuvers.

On this occasion, I would like to reaffirm that the road of such separate deals between Egypt and Israel, we firmly believe, does not lead to peace in the Middle East. On the contrary, it only serves to encourage the aggressors and their supporters. Such deals will not bring a just settlement in the Middle East nearer, but make it more distant. This and no other aim is also served by the present attempts to covertly work out a framework or principles for a settlement in the Middle East without the participation of the other interested parties. Behind these attempts something else may also be perceived, namely the desire of the state sponsoring the separate meetings and talks to expand its positions in the Middle East, including its military positions. This constitutes a grave danger not only to the national independence of the Arabs, but also contradicts the broad interests of international peace.

In this respect it would be well to recall that the Middle East is in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. We cannot be indifferent to the direction of the development of events there.

Andrey Gromyko said that the basis for a settlement in the Middle East, which is defended by our two countries--the USSR and Syria--is well known: Namely, the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967; giving the Arab people of Palestine their firm rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own state; and insuring the right of all the states of this region involved in the conflict to independent existence and security.

[Andrey Gromyko added that a just settlement in the Middle East, by virtue of its essense and nature, cannot be achieved without the collective efforts of all the parties concerned. A suitable international mechanism exists--the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East. There has been enough time to reactivate this mechanism if all those interested had firmly adhered to the agreements that have been reached. But this mechanism is still frozen because it has been paralyzed by those who want to replace a basic settlement with partial steps and separate deals.

[It would be well to point out that the United States has more than once opposed an agreement to open the Geneva conference. I believe that the struggle for peace in the Middle East is a cause common to all peace-loving forces, but an important role must be played by the cohesion of the progressive Arab states and the PLO and the coordination of their actions. It is not in vain that the enemies of the Arabs are trying to strike at this unity and to undermine friendship and cooperation between the Arab countries and their natural allies, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

[We must express full appreciation for Syria's principled attitude toward Middle Eastern affairs. It resists all these attempts and substantially contributes to strengthening the front of the Arab states that reject the road of anti-Arab seperate deals.

[As for the Soviet Union, it will always continue its support for the Arab peoples struggling to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and to realize a just and firm settlement in the Middle East.

[Gromyko said that insuring a lasting peace is the general policy of our party and people and the constant concern of the Soviet leadership. It is no secret to anyone that the world situation is now complicated, in spite of the general prevalence of the process of detente. This is due not only to the increasing armament in the NATO countries, but also to the actions of those who pursue a chauvinistic and hegemonistic policy in international affairs. The Soviet Union will continue to resolutely confront attempts to turn back the wheel of international developments to the days of the cold war and interference in the internal affairs of other states and peoples.

[We are among the supporters of expanding peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation among states, ending the arms race and moving to actual disarmament. We are also among the supporters of guaranteeing the right of people to freely control their own destiny. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything necessary to expand cooperation with the countries that share this attitude in order to achieve this objective. We are happy to see that the Soviet Union and Syria are working to achieve these tasks from identical or close positions.]

In his reply speech, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the current Soviet-Syrian talks assume special importance in the present situation in the Middle East and the just struggle of the Arabs against the Israeli aggression and imperialism. It is evident that imperialism's plans are aimed at perpetuating the Israeli aggression, burying the possibility of solving the Palestinian question, splitting the ranks of the Arabs, striking Arab-Soviet relations, placing the Middle East under the control of world imperialism and striking the Arab national liberation movement. It is from this perspective that one should view the forthcoming meeting at Camp David.

[The fact that this meeting is taking place is, in itself, a blow to the Arab liberation movement and to the Arabs' yearning for a durable and just peace in the Middle East based on the total withdrawal of Israeli forces, the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state.

[Among other things, this meeting is aimed at circumventing the principles of international justice, at abolishing the UN resolutions, at undermining the unity of the Arab world and at creating a framework that could lead the Arabs to capitulation and defeat.]

Dealing with the separate actions of the Egyptian president, Mr Khaddam said that by his policy, he has taken Egypt out of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that all the pledges which As-Sadat is making are in no way binding upon the Arabs and that he has no right to represent the Arabs nor is he authorized to speak on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people.

[To (?implement) the aforementioned plans, our enemies have driven those Lebanese who collaborate with Israel to incite civil war in hopes of creating an explosive situation, undermining the Lebanese state and eliminating the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese nationalist forces. The Arab people in Lebanon, who believe in their national unity and are supported by all the Arab countries and the peace-loving forces in the world, strongly oppose these plans and will never allow Israel to achieve its aims.]

Speaking about Soviet-Syrian relations, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the strengthening and deepening of these relations remains one of the important tasks of Syria's policy. [He said that our people always highly value and note with gratitude that the Soviet Union supports their just struggle. We always strive to strengthen our relations in all fields, because the Soviet Union has proved by its firm stand that it is a sincere friend of the Arabs.]

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 30 August adds the following passage: "Present at the luncheon were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and other officials."]

The luncheon was held in a [warm and] friendly atmosphere.

Khaddam Lays Wreaths

LD3021082 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is currently on an official friendly visit here, went to Lenin's Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

U.S. PRESS DIVULGES NEW U.S. PLANS FOR CAMP DAVID TALKS

LD3019002 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 30, TASS--The American press divulges new details of the White House's plan to use the coming Camp David round of Egyptian-Israeli (?secret) negotiations for intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

The newspaper Washington POST reports that President James Carter is going to suggest at the Camp David meeting that an American airbase be established on the Sinai Peninsula and that American troops be stationed on the Western Bank of the River Jordan. The newspaper points out that plans of a large expansion of the American military presence have already been discussed with the leaders of the Congress.

According to the television C.B.S. Company, being considered now are three variants of practical implementation of the American plan. The United States might directly send to the Middle East contingents of its troops to "guarantee" the impending Egyptian-Israeli separate deal.

Or an attempt could be made to include that way or other American troops into the U.N. force now in the region. And, at long last, possible is the recurrence of the variant with the so-called civil specialists who service early warning tripwire installations, installed in the Sinai Peninsula in 1975 in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the second stage of troop disengagement.

The apparatus of the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski and the State Department are also busy elaborating proposals which are to be made by the American side in Camp David. Their work is coordinated by the notorious Zionist leader, former head of the so-called committee on American-Israeli public relations A. Sanders who has just been appointed the President's senior adviser, and the secretary of state for Middle East affairs.

Beirut, August 30, TASS--Chairman of the National Consultative Council of Jordan A.K. al-Lauzi has said in an interview to the weekly AL-QIFAH Al-ARABI that a strong pressure is being exerted upon his country to make it become a party to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. But, he stressed, Jordan will not agree to do so, since Israel is not going to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands, continuing its manoeuvres and delaying settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Egyptian Party's Statement on Talks

LD3012147 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 30, TASS--The events of the recent ten months, that passed since the Jerusalem trip of President as-Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt, have most obviously showed that his so-called "peace initiative" has been a failure. Egypt's separate negotiations with Israel even more heightened Tel Aviv's intractability and undermined Arab unity. This conclusion is contained in a statement of the General Secretariat of the National-Progressive (left) Party of Egypt, that has been distributed here in connection with the Egyptian-Israeli-American meeting in Camp David, which opens on September 6.

The National-Progressive Party, the document stresses, urges President as-Sadat to give up the course of a separate "settlement" of the Middle East conflict and channel all the energies of the authorities to restoring solidarity of the Arab countries in their struggle against the Israeli policy of expansion.

After President as-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, the statement points out, Egypt made a number of concessions which are of a strategic significance. But he did not get anything in return, moreover, Tel Aviv embittered its position both towards the Palestinian people and in the question of its paramilitary settlements, specifically on the occupied Sinai Peninsula. The United States, which urges both sides to "display flexibility" and which gives Israel military and economic aid, in actual fact make its stand even more intractable.

Contrary to the assurances of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the very character of the coming tripartite meeting, the statement stresses, predetermines that it can result only in a bilateral (?partial) agreement necessary to justify continuation of separate negotiations.

HUA'S AMBIGUOUS TEHRAN SPEECH CAMOUFLAGES ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD301630Y Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 30, TASS--Iranian-Chinese negotiations have opened here within the framework of Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Iran. At a banquet yesterday the shah of Iran and the Peking leader exchanged speeches. The shah of Iran in his speech recalled that Iran's independent national policy rests upon the principles incorporated in the Charter of the United Nations Organization, and the idea of "friendly relations with the countries which have different political, social and ideological systems".

Hua Kuo-feng's speech was made in his usual ambiguous manner, camouflaging the anti-Soviet content. He put forth the thesis that the internal affairs of every country should be settled by the people of that country themselves, without any interference from outside. The affairs of a whole region should be settled by the countries of the region, and the affairs of the whole world--through consultations between all states.

Mentioned in both speeches were an agreement in the sphere of culture which is to be signed during the visit, and an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation planned to be signed in the near future.

The Iranian press reports that the negotiations in Tehran will be mainly centered on questions of bilateral cooperation. The newspaper ETTELA'AT believes that the arrival of the Chinese leader in Iran is linked with further efforts of the People's Republic of China to establish diplomatic relations with the countries of the Middle East. In this connection the newspaper stresses that "in the course of the visit Hua Kuo-feng will approach Iran for assistance in establishing diplomatic relations with the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf area, including Saudi Arabia.

"Official Iranian circles emphasized, ETTELA'AT points out, that Iran is fully determined to preserve its warm relations with the Soviet Union and does not want to be deeply drawn into the conflict between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China."

NEW IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AIMS TO 'DEFUSE' SITUATION

LD301830Y Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 30, TASS--A new government has been formed here. It is headed by Prime Minister Jafar Sharif-Emami. All the main posts in his Cabinet are held by new persons with the exception of the Military Minister General 'Azimi and the Minister of Economics and Finance Yeganeh. Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qasemlu is the new minister of foreign affairs and the chief of gendarmerie, General 'Abbas Qarabaghi became minister of internal affairs.

In its commentaries on the resignation of the former government of Amuzegar the press expresses the opinion that the latter failed to find "a common tongue" with the opposition, in particular with religious figures in Kuma, Tabriz, Isfahan and other towns, as a result of which many of the towns were swept by anti-government actions.

It is believed in informed circles that the appointment of Sharif-Emami, known for his closeness to religious circles and for political "moderacy", to the post of head of the new government reflects the hopes of Iran's leading circles that the new prime minister and his Cabinet will succeed in normalising relations with the opposition, in particular with the leading clergy, and defuse the situation in the country.

It is not by chance that in his address to the people Prime Minister Sharif-Emami described his Cabinet as "a government of national reconciliation". He called on Iranians to cooperate "in the name of saving the motherland" and promised them to pursue a policy of democratisation in the country.

IRANIAN PRESS SAYS ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIONS CONTINUING

LD300928Y Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 30, TASS--According to reports of the Iranian press, anti-governmental actions are continuing in many towns of the country.

The newspaper ETTELA'AT writes that in Qasr-E Shirin there were clashes between demonstrators and policemen. Nine persons were arrested.

According to the same newspaper, about 400 people participated in a demonstration held in Zenjan. The police dispersed the demonstrators. Arrests were made in the town.

TASS REPORTS ON 29 AUGUST CLASHES IN BEIRUT

LD301534Y Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 30, TASS--The provocative actions of armed formations of the conservative forces made the Lebanese capital again an arena of bitter clashes yesterday. About 20 persons were killed and a great number were wounded in the course of an exchange of fire between right-wing Christian units and units of the inter-Arab force in the Ayn al-Rummanah and Shiyah districts. In the Firn al-Shubbak District the right-wing provoked an armed incident with the Lebanese regular troops. According to witnesses, reinforcements are being moved to Beirut from the Kesruan area for the conservative forces. All these actions, local observers believe, testify to the intention of the conservative "Lebanese Front" to work towards a further escalation of tension in the capital.

The tense situation persists also in other areas of Lebanon. Envigorated activities of right-wing units are being again witnessed in the north, in the Batroun area, where armed clashes between conservatives and the inter-Arab force took place in the past few days. The right-wing are seeking to broaden combat actions, are trying to provoke clashes between the inter-Arab force and the local population.

Alarming news is coming from the south of the country where right-wing Christian formations are continuing provocations against the Lebanese Army batallion, blocked in Kavkaba. An open support to the conservatives is being given by the Israeli military which actively supplies them with arms. In the past two days Israeli artillery barbarously bombarded three times the Lebanese settlement of An-Nabat'yah. In a bid to further aggravate the situation the thugs from the so-called "army to defend the south of Lebanon" yesterday arranged on the Lebanese-Israeli frontier a gathering at which calls were made for Israel to immediately move its troops into Lebanon.

SOVIET PAPER NOTES IMPERIALIST PLANS FOR PERSIAN GULF

LD241332Y Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 24, TASS--Intensive political intrigues are conducted concerning the Persian Gulf area, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today.

The military "security alliance" is being knocked together. According to its masterminds, it must include Saudi Arabia and Persian Gulf countries. Imperialists make ever new attempts to establish control over small countries of this area because of large reserves of oil they have and because of their important strategic position.

Imperialists camouflage their expansionist designs by different forms of "cooperation" and "partnership". For instance, this camouflage is given to the U.S. military "aid" to the most reactionary regimes in the area, among whom Saudi Arabia plays the main role. In the past five years alone, Saudi Arabia concluded contracts under which it will receive ten billion dollars worth of armaments.

The article says that in the opinion of many political observers, Saudi Arabia has been striving intensively in the recent years to become a "leader" of the Arab world and to implement direct military expansion.

Seeking to achieve its purposes, Saudi Arabia stops at nothing, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes. Vicious anticommunist propaganda does not prevent the rulers of Saudi Arabia from maintaining permanent contacts with Chinese representatives, who, in the opinion of the Lebanese newspaper AD-DUNIA, highly assess Saudi Arabian deeds in the Middle East, specifically plans to create a military alliance in the Persian Gulf area. Peking merges forces with the most reactionary circles in the Arab world on the anti-Soviet, antisocialist basis.

The forces of imperialism and reaction have no wish to put up with independent socio-economic and political development of Middle East countries, the Soviet newspaper writes. They are obstinately striving to consolidate their influence in those countries where there are oil reserves. They use for this purpose every method, ranging from propaganda falsehoods to direct interference in internal affairs. But the intrigues of sinister forces are doomed to failure. They cannot affect the destinies of peoples who chose independent road of development.

PALESTINE-JORDANIAN TU DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH AUCCTU

LD310909Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "In an Atmosphere of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] A joint delegation of the Palestine Trade Union Federation and the Jordanian General Federation of Workers Trade Unions headed by their general secretaries was in Moscow 21-23 August at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During the visit, the delegation had meetings and held talks at the AUCCTU, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. The delegation members informed representatives of Soviet trade unions in detail about recent events in the Near East and about the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction against the Palestine resistance movement.

Imperialist plans aimed at undermining the Palestine resistance movement and the attempts to strike at the PLO--the true representative of the Palestinian people--and to prevent the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine were resolutely condemned during the talks. Profound indignation was voiced over the continuing terrorist acts against Palestinian fighters, as well as in connection with the Israeli military's continuing barbarous bombing of Palestinian refugee camps.

During the talks, fresh confirmation was provided for the consistent and immutable solidarity of Soviet trade unions with the Palestinian people's just struggle in defense of their legitimate national rights and interests and for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Near East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied by them and the insurance of the right to self-determination for the Arab people of Palestine. The WFTU appeal on the need to intensify broad international solidarity with the struggle of the working people and people of Palestine was supported in full, and the readiness of Soviet trade unions to take an active part in this international campaign was confirmed.

GILASHVILI HEADS DELEGATION TO LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD3011157 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by Pavel Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow today for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The delegation will attend the celebrations to mark the 9th anniversary of the revolution.

ANC GENERAL SECRETARY CONDEMNS AID TO PRETORIA 'RACISTS'

LD300956Y Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

["Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, August 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladislav Orlov reports: International imperialism develops new forms of military cooperation with the Republic of South Africa to suppress the liberation struggle of the African people, General Secretary of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa, Alfred Nzo told the TASS correspondent.

The leadership of the U.S. company General Motors sent recently a secret memorandum to its branch in the Republic of South Africa. It suggests that special armed units be formed at industrial enterprises.

A continent of mercenaries is thus planned to be formed for protecting the interests of multinational corporations operating in the Republic of South Africa, Alfred Nzo said. According to the memorandum, these units at General Motors plants, together with troops and the police of the Pretoria regime, will be suppressing actions of the working class for their rights, will be brutalizing participants in the movement against the disgraceful system of apartheid.

The general secretary of the ANC stressed that the plans of international monopolies give fresh evidence that the South African people is oppressed not only by the racist Vorster regime but also by international imperialism that receives superprofits through exploiting the native population of the Republic of South Africa. Non-observance of United Nations economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, the growing flow of capital investments into its economy, crying violations by Western countries of the embargo on arms deliveries to the racist regime and the secret plans to set up armed units at enterprises are crimes of imperialist states against peoples of southern Africa, Alfred Nzo said.

At the same time these facts show that the South African racists and their Western patrons are more and more concerned with the spread of the revolutionary movement in the Republic of South Africa, Alfred Nzo said.

Highly assessing the support given by the progressive forces to the oppressed peoples of the southern Africa, Alfred Nzo called for stepping up the struggle to implement the United Nations decisions with regard to the Republic of South Africa, to prevent the irreconcilable conflict between the Pretoria regime and overwhelming majority of the country's population from becoming an international conflict.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET AID

LD311035Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Determination of Namibia's People"]

[Text] Luanda, 25 August--We are waging an armed struggle, SWAPO (Southwest African People's Organization) President S. Nujoma declared in an interview with a TASS correspondent. However, we have repeatedly spoken of our readiness for a peaceful solution of the Namibian problem. SWAPO has held talks which have been wrecked every time by the Pretoria authorities and the West. This also happened this year.

Nujoma expressed the people's determination to achieve freedom and independence at all costs.

The SWAPO president specifically noted the Soviet Union's position on the Namibian issue. The USSR, he said, has always sided with our people's just struggle. It is giving the most effective moral, political and other aid and support both to SWAPO and to other national liberation movements. Nujoma expressed gratitude to the motherland of the great Lenin, to the Soviet people, to their vanguard--the CPSU--and to its leader: Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, tireless fighter for people throughout the world, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Without the Soviet Union's aid and support, Nujoma noted, we would have been unable to achieve the results which we have today.

PRC ATTEMPTS TO GAIN INFLUENCE IN ZAIRE

LD302316Y Moscow in French to Africa 1800 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] We now invite you to listen to a report from our observer Aleksey Grigoryev devoted to the hidden part of the present partnership between Zaire and China.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit to Zaire at the beginning of June gave rise to many reactions. So as to proceed to Kinshasa and personally express feelings of solidarity to the leaders of that country, Huang Hua hastily left New York and modified his foreign tour agenda. This sudden move put many people in the West on their guard, especially when Huang Hua visited the Shaba mines and proposed Chinese participation in their exploitation.

Nevertheless, the noisy statements of the Chinese foreign affairs minister quickly put the West at rest. In addition to not attempting to encroach on capitalist positions in Zaire, Peking, as seen from its activities, even expressed its willingness to cooperate. This is nothing new because in Africa Peking has been singing in tune with world imperialists for a long time. It has no intention of keeping away from the game in which Zaire is the stake. This is all the more so because Peking considers that country to be the key in its African policy. This is why Peking sent immediate military aid to express its support for the punitive operations of the Belgian paratroopers and French legionnaires in Shaba.

And now, after Huang Hua's visit, and the signing of agreements which they managed to keep secret for some time, it appears that China is increasing its military aid to Zaire. This country has already received two military missions from China. There are plans to reorganize the Zairian Navy based in the estuary of the Zaire River, which is in immediate proximity to the coast of the Cabinda Province of Angola. Zaire will receive another consignment of Chinese tanks. Some of the units of the inter-African forces created on the direct instructions of NATO and based in Shaba are now learning to operate Chinese artillery guns.

The visit to Peking by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, was very important in revealing the character of China's current African policy. The welcome he received and the topics discussed during the visit have been interpreted by journalists as promises of respect by Peking and indication of its willingness to share embarrassing problems in Africa with the United States. Brzezinski has stated publicly that China must--and we quote--struggle against the Soviet Union by increasing its aid to Africa and using its influence in several African countries in order to insure their support for the Anglo-American plan for southern Africa.

In brief, there are many indications of the approval of the present activity of China in Africa by well-known imperialist circles, the same ones who oppose the deepening of the liberation struggle of peoples on the continent and try to isolate them from their natural allies, the countries of the socialist community. Overtly approved by the imperialist forces, China tries to keep Zaire in its zone of influence, and its military supplies contribute to that end. As for economic aid, Peking prefers to utter good words, wrote (Gerard de Villier) in Paris MATCH recently after visiting Zaire. By increasing military aid to Zaire, Peking wants to impose its will on Angola and all of progressive Africa.

Yet Peking does not notice that the wind has changed direction. To admit that would amount to admitting also the failure of its plans for Zaire, and these plans have been known for a very long time. By speculating on its relations with African countries, China tries to make them contribute to its struggle to achieve its objective of great power in Africa. That was the case in the past, and in principle nothing has changed since.

GROMYKO GREETS NEW NIGERIAN EXTERNAL COMMISSIONER

LD311029Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Gen Henry E.O. Adefope, Nigerian commissioner for external affairs, a telegram conveying congratulations and best wishes in connection with his appointment to this post.

In an answering message Henry E.O. Adefope expressed profound thanks for the congratulations.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES GUINEA-BISSAU DELEGATION

LD301448Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Today in the Kremlin, Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the People's National Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The delegation is headed by Pereira, member of the Executive Committee of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde and first deputy chairman of the assembly. During a friendly talk it was stressed that the fruitful cooperation and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Guinea-Bissau are successfully developing and gaining in strength to the good of the peoples of both countries in the name of consolidating anti-imperialist forces and strengthening universal peace.

CAMEROON, UPPER VOLTA ENVOYS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER WORK

LD301243Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 78 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vadim Stepanovich Tikunov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Cameroon.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Malyshev from the duties of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Cameroon in connection with his transfer to other work.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vadim Stepanovich Tikunov from the duties of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Upper Volta in connection with his transfer to other work.

PEKING AIMS TO DRAW THAILAND INTO POLICY ORBIT

LD302246Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1623 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, 30 August, TASS--According to reports from Bangkok, Peking is stepping up efforts to draw Thailand into the orbit of its hegemonistic policy in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole. Peking is becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the relations that Thailand is maintaining with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and with the policy of the present Thai Government of further developing relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

In order to force the Thai leadership to give up this realistic course, Chinese officials in Peking are trying hard to influence delegations and individuals from Thailand visiting the PRC. On arriving in Bangkok, the new PRC ambassador, Chang Wei-lieh engaged in some extraordinarily vigorous activities.

From the very first days of his stay in Thailand, the Peking emissary became in effect the unelected leader of the influential Chinese community in Bangkok which Peking tries to use, just as in other countries of Southeast Asia, to spread its influence. In materials circulated in the country's Chinese language press, Peking propaganda painstakingly portrays China as the only "reliable friend" and the USSR and the SRV as the main sources of "danger" for the security of Thailand and other countries in this region.

The Chinese leaders pin special hopes on the forthcoming visit to Bangkok by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, to bring about favorable changes in Thailand's foreign policy.

As is clear from the reports reaching here, Chinese representatives, in pressing for their aims, are not above resorting not only to flattery and promises but also to blackmailing Thai officials. The later know well the role played by Peking in inspiring actions by antigovernment forces in the country as well as armed forays against Thailand from the territory of Kampuchea. Using this circumstance, the representatives of Peking are hinting very transparently to Thai officials that their ties with the leaders of Kampuchea and also with the Thai Communist Party can be used by them not only to the advantage of but also to the detriment of Thailand.

Judging from everything, Bangkok and other capitals of Southeast Asian countries realize what is concealed behind Peking's maneuvers in regard to Thailand and its sweet-sounding assurances of friendship.

INDOCHINA

VIETNAMESE TRADE UNION LEADER SCORES PRC POLICIES

LD2109O1Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[M. Demichev report: "Fraternal Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the workers of Moscow's I.A. Likhachev motor vehicle plant welcomed with bunches of red carnations the emissaries of the heroic Vietnamese people--a trade union delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions. A Soviet-Vietnamese friendship rally took place at the plant. It developed into a vivid manifestation of the Soviet working people's solidarity and fraternal unity with the people of Vietnam.

The rally was addressed by Nguyen Van Linh, head of the Vietnamese trade union delegation, who was greeted with warm applause. He conveyed fraternal greetings to the Soviet workers from the working people and trade unions of Vietnam and expressed to the motor vehicle plant's collective the profound gratitude of the entire Vietnamese people for filling orders for Vietnam within the precisely prescribed deadlines.

Having familiarized ourselves with the labor and production successes of the Likhachev plant, Nguyen Van Linh declared, we can see how the working class of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, is confidently traveling the path of building the material and technical base of communism. The might of the land of the soviets is a powerful inspiring factor and gives tremendous assistance and support to the world revolutionary movement.

These days, Nguyen Van Linh pointed out, the Vietnamese people are struggling in an atmosphere of universal enthusiasm to greet the 33d anniversary of the formation of the DRV with new labor successes. These have been years full of difficulties and hardships, years of revolutionary struggle in the course of which our people have won many glorious victories in defending the achievements of the August revolution and in the struggle for the motherland's unity and independence and for the victory of socialism.

However, as soon as the Vietnamese people embarked on the peaceful building of socialism throughout the country, troops from Cambodia, incited by Peking, attacked the Vietnamese islands of Phu Quoc and the Chu, which was a gross encroachment upon Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Since then, Cambodian reactionaries have been continuing to commit bloody crimes on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. The Peking leaders have not limited themselves to inciting Cambodia to war against Vietnam. Recently China slanderously accused Vietnam of subjecting the Hoa people to "attacks, persecution and oppression," and on this pretext it decided unilaterally to end all aid to Vietnam. This action of Peking's has created additional difficulties in building socialism in Vietnam. Here the real reason for the PRC's lawless actions is the fact that Peking's leaders see Socialist Vietnam as a serious obstacle in implementing their policy of great power chauvinism and their expansionist plans directed against Southeast Asia.

In the face of the perfidious plans and treacherous actions of the Chinese leadership, Nguyen Van Linh declared, the Vietnamese working people are still further strengthening their cohesion and are fully resolved to fulfill the revolutionary tasks set by the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

In conclusion, Nguyen Van Linh thanked the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government which, now that the Vietnamese people are experiencing flagrant and unjust pressure from outside, resolutely support the Vietnamese people in their efforts aimed at building a new society, improving the people's living conditions and protecting Vietnam's inalienable sovereign rights.

HANOI RADIO CLAIMS VANG PAO VISITED PEKING

BK3105500Y Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 30 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Vietnam has charged the Chinese authorities with backing and supporting Gen Vang Pao's plan to establish the Meo Kingdom in northern Laos and Vietnam. According to Hanoi Radio, Gen Vang Pao, chief of staff of the "secret army," has visited Peking to seek advice from its leaders. Vang Pao's soldiers are presently in the areas of Laos bordering China.

Hanoi Radio stressed that Peking has decided to replace the American CIA which established Vang Pao's "secret army."

NEW BREZHNEV BOOK ON 1964-1978 FOREIGN POLICY ACCLAIMED

LD310745Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Unattributed review: "Along Lenin's Course of Peace: On the Publication of L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'On the Foreign Policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State'"]

[Text] Never before has international life been so full and dynamic, never before have such profound, truly historic changes taken place in the world in favor of peace, democracy and socialism as in our era. If we look back over the past years there arises in our mind's eye a panorama of the titanic activity of Lenin's party and the Soviet state aimed at resolving the most important contemporary international problems, implementing the peace program, intensifying and developing detente, consolidating security and defending the peoples' sovereign rights and freedoms.

The 1964-1978 period.... These years will go down in the history of our motherland as one of its brightest eras. It was in precisely this period that the historic shift from confrontation to cooperation, to the assertion of Lenin's principles of peaceful coexistence in interstate relations began. It was also precisely in this period that the process of the world's revolutionary renewal yielded new, tangible results.

The book by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that outstanding fighter for peace and progress, is a moving chronicle of the beneficial activity of the CPSU and Soviet state in the world arena during the 1964-1978 period. The book assembles speeches and articles on the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The works by L.I. Brezhnev included in the book are an outstanding contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism. They are a model of the profound, constructive and comprehensive analysis and generalization of the fundamental processes of present-day international life and of the elaboration of specific effective measures insuring the most favorable conditions for the peoples' further successful struggle for universal peace, freedom and social progress.

Peace and socialism are inseparable. This thought permeates every line of L.I. Brezhnev's work. "We see the vocation of our international policy," L.I. Brezhnev points out, "as strengthening the peace that we need in order to build communism and that all socialist countries and the peoples of all states need. That is why we will continue to oppose the policy of aggression and promote the worldwide liquidation of conditions that produce aggressive wars.

"We see the vocation and role of our international policy as promoting the realization by all peoples of their inalienable rights, above all the right to autonomous, independent development under which they can enjoy the fruits of modern civilization.

"We see the vocation and role of our policy in the international arena as being always on the side of those who are struggling against imperialism, against all forms of exploitation and oppression and for freedom, human dignity, democracy and socialism.

"In brief, we cherish freedom, peace and our people's prosperity. We wish all peoples of the world freedom, peace and prosperity."

The book pays paramount attention to the development of the world socialist system, the greatest achievement of the working class since October.

L. I. Brezhnev's speeches set forth important premises and conclusions on the role and place of the socialist world system in historical development. Our party, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, have made an invaluable contribution to the cause of successfully advancing the world socialist system and solving the complex and diverse problems on its path.

The speeches included in the book show how multifaceted and fruitful is the cooperation among the fraternal countries. This cooperation includes close interparty ties and broad cultural exchange, coordinated foreign policy actions and collective measures for socialist economic integration, the joint rebuff of the imperialist ideological attacks and mutual understanding on aid to the peoples struggling for national independence and social progress. Socialist internationalism is the foundation of this multifaceted cooperation; it is embodied in the effective political cooperation between the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The consolidation of the positions of world socialism is indissolubly linked with the unified actions of the socialist community countries and their mutual aid.

The fraternal countries have a well-developed mechanism for influencing all spheres of social life. For over 2 decades now the Warsaw Pact has provided a firm, reliable basis for the political and defense cooperation of the European socialist states.

Experience shows most convincingly the exclusive, even decisive, significance for successful socialist building that is attached to insuring and constantly consolidating the leading role of the communist party as the most advanced, leading, organizing and guiding force in all social development under socialism. There is a reason why the enemies of socialism always select the communist party as the first target for their attacks, as was shown in particular by the lessons of the events in Czechoslovakia.

L.I. Brezhnev's book develops and enriches Lenin's very important propositions on the party's role in the struggle for socialism and communism and on the combination of the national and the international in its policy.

Practice has shown that deviation from socialist internationalism accords neither with the interests of the socialist world system as a whole nor with the interests of the revolutionary process throughout the world. On the other hand, it fully accords with the interests of the imperialists who greet with delight every sign that the socialist countries' unity is weakening and are prepared to help by every means anyone who loosens this unity.

The example of China shows where the flouting of Leninist principles and the fueling of nationalism and chavunism can lead. The policy of China's present leaders is overtly aimed against the majority of socialist states. Moreover, it merges directly with the position of the most extreme reaction throughout the world.

The plans of imperialism and its Maoist allies to shake and weaken the fraternal countries' cooperation are built on sand. The socialist community nowadays is an association of states with a stability that cannot be compared to any alliance or coalition, past or present.

A number of items in the book touch on current tasks of the international communist movement, which acts as the vanguard of revolutionary forces and the standard bearer of the concept of unity in the revolutionary process.

Communism has become a powerful force and its ideas are marching triumphantly across our planet. It is by deeds that the communists have won their role as the vanguard of social progress and the most consistent fighters for the interests of the working class and all working people.

Capitalism is proving increasingly graphically to be a society without a future. Its economy is in a state of chronic feverishness. Technical progress in the capitalist countries is banishing more and more masses of workers from the enterprises. Prices are constantly rising and inflation remains the No 1 problem.

In defiance of all the difficulties, the workers movement in the developed capitalist countries is constantly gaining strength and acquiring new experience. The activity, persistence and growing organization of the working people in the struggle for their vital interests characterizes the present stage of the class struggle in the capitalist world.

Life shows that the more compact the ranks of the working class and its vanguard (the communists) the more successfully they fulfill their historic mission. The theme of proletarian internationalism runs through L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at our party's congresses, his speech at the European Communist and Workers Parties Conference in Berlin and other documents included in the book. They substantiate the principled Leninist approach to the theory and practice of the world communist movement.

One main feature of our time is the unification of the national liberation movement with the working class struggle to become a single revolutionary current.

In our day, when the destruction of the capitalists' colonial empire has been mainly completed, the former colonial world has entered a new period: The struggle not only for national but also--and this is now the main concern--for social liberation is coming to the fore with increasing clarity. Solving this task is of course made easier because the young states have the opportunity to rely on the support of their sincere friends--both the socialist states and the other progressive anti-imperialist forces--as well as the international communist and workers movement.

The countries that have freed themselves from colonialism see in the Soviet Union a sincere and selfless friend. They know well that the USSR's policy and even the very existence of our socialist power is an important factor helping to their independence from imperialist encroachment. The Soviet Union renders the young countries that have liberated themselves extensive friendly aid in developing their independent national economies.

As L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "the developing countries' foreign policy has been noticeably activated. This is manifested in many directions--in the political line of the nonalinement movement, in the activity of the OAU and that of various economic associations created by the developing countries.""

The liquidation of the colonial empires was a very tough blow to imperialism, but the imperialists have not laid down their arms. They are now seeking to promote development of capitalist systems in the former colonial countries: That will make it easier to plunder them under modern conditions, using more flexible, cunning methods. This is the meaning of neocolonialism. But it would be wrong to think that the policy of the present-day colonialists has become harmless and that their hands are cleaner then before. By no means! [paragraph continues]

The imperialists continue unhesitatingly to shed the blood of the freedom-loving peoples and to interfere shamelessly in the internal affairs of the young states, as the recent events in Zaire have shown.

The theme of solidarity and active, multilevel cooperation between the CPSU and the Soviet Union and the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression can be traced through L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and articles.

Many centuries ago the Roman conquerors advanced the formula: "If you want peace--prepare for war." In the nuclear era this morality contains a special danger. Enough weapons to destroy every living thing on the earth many times over have already been stockpiled. Understanding this clearly, L.I. Brezhnev stated, we have said and we say again: "If you want peace--pursue a policy of peace and fight for this policy!"

These words contain the essence of the entire foreign policy activity of our party, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Brezhnev personally. Comrade Brezhnev's outstanding qualities as a party and state leader, a most authoritative figure of the socialist community and the international communist movement and a most outstanding politician in the world arena have left their mark on the course of world events. L.I. Brezhnev is called "the architect of detente" with complete justification.

The struggle against the threat of a new destructive military conflict and for the people's reliable security invariably occupies the central place in L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and articles. L.I. Brezhnev's book vividly exemplifies the creative application of Lenin's teaching on war and peace to today's conditions. The conclusions and generalizations contained in L.I. Brezhnev's works on various aspects of the detente process are an important new contribution to the treasury of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

Enormous topical significance is attached to the further development of Lenin's propositions on peaceful coexistence. L.I. Brezhnev has stressed: "The principle of peaceful coexistence among states irrespective of their social systems--a principle substantiated by V.I. Lenin--forms the basis of the Soviet state's relations with the countries of the capitalist world. This principle means that disputes between countries must be resolved not by force of arms, not by war, but peacefully. This principle has already received widespread international recognition."

Peaceful coexistence does not extend to the struggle of ideologies; this must be stressed most resolutely. At the same time it does not mean merely the absence of war between the socialist and capitalist states. Observance of the principle of peaceful coexistence opens up broader opportunities for the development of the relations between them. This implies settling international problems at the conference table, coordinating measures to reduce the danger of war and relax international tension, and mutually advantageous economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural ties.

In steering Lenin's principled course our party stresses at the same time that there can be no peaceful coexistence where the internal processes of the class and national liberation struggle in the capitalist countries or colonies are concerned. The principle of peaceful coexistence cannot be applied to relations between oppressors and oppressed or between colonialists and the victims of colonial oppression.

Thanks to the enormous amount of political work by the CPSU, the norms of peaceful coexistence among states have already been enshrined in many binding official documents of a bilateral and multilateral nature as well as in political declarations. Profound positive changes in relations between the socialist and capitalist states have taken place. Mutually advantageous cooperation is developing successfully. It is hard to overestimate the significance of L.I. Brezhnev's personal participation in the elaboration and adoption of very important international acts and decisions. Summit meetings with L.I. Brezhnev's participation are a powerful impetus to the development of international detente. They indicate clear routes to advance toward the consolidation of universal peace.

L.I. Brezhnev's works show how our country's relations with the leading Western countries are developing step by step and how persistently the Soviet land is seeking to untie the most stubborn knots of international problems.

Helsinki.... The name of the Finnish capital has become synonymous with a new phase in European history. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe reflected most fully the thoughts of our continent's peoples on lasting peace. The Helsinki conference, convened at the initiative of the socialist community countries, was able to lay the foundation for a peaceful Europe and imparted a code for peaceful intercourse and cooperation among states. The success of the all-European forum was a tremendous political victory for the forces of peace. "In our view," L.I. Brezhnev said, "the overall result of the conference is that international detente is increasingly being filled out with specific material content. It is precisely the materialization of detente that is the crux of the matter, the essence of everything that must make peace in Europe truly lasting and unshakable. Here we place in the fore the task of ending the arms race and achieving real results in disarmament."

The struggle against militarism and for disarmament has always, since Lenin's time, been an inalienable part of the Soviet state's foreign policy activity. Our country and our party remain loyal to this course today.

The book demonstrates convincingly that great attention is constantly paid to this range of problems in our party's decisions and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches. The USSR has advanced an extensive program for curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear missile arms race, a program of disarmament. Our country is struggling consistently for its implementation.

The struggle to curb the arms race and for stable peace has become the vital concern of millions in our day. That outstanding fighter for peace, L.I. Brezhnev, pays constant attention in his speeches to the role of the masses in resolving questions of war and peace and to the role of the peace-loving public that L.I. Brezhnev has called the vigilant, unblinking eye of mankind, its all-seeing conscience.

It is understandable that the struggle for peace is a complex process, full of drama. Imperialist circles are not abandoning their hopes of retarding and halting detente and possibly of returning mankind to the cold war. Since our country acts as the standard bearer of peace, all the efforts of bourgeois propaganda are aimed at discrediting its policy and slandering the Soviet state's noble aspirations. This subversive activity is being mounted on various fronts. On the one hand, the enemies of detente are fueling the myth of a "Soviet threat," of "excessive armaments" and the aggressive designs allegedly nurtured by the Soviet land. On the other hand, those who scifle democratic freedoms are donning the garb of defenders of human rights and are throwing dirt at us, slandering our democracy and way of life.

L.I. Brezhnev's book graphically exemplifies the firm, principled, profoundly substantiated defense of Soviet for ign policy's lofty and noble aspirations and of the great socio-economic and sociopolitical achievements of the Soviet people. It is an example of the resolute, uncompromising rejection of the ideological onslaughts of imperialism and its Maoist yes-men.

L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and articles devoted to the international significance of the new USSR Constitution and the gains of our socialist democracy engender a sense of pride in our country and its achievements.

The USSR's Leninist foreign policy is a powerful weapon serving the struggle for peace, the struggle for communism. L.I. Brezhnev's book "On the Foreign Policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State" is a broad panorama of the successful implementation of Lenin's foreign policy course. It reveals graphically how persistently and consistently the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are implementing the program advanced by the 25th party congress of further struggle for peace, international cooperation and the peoples' freedom and independence.

The publication of the new edition of L.I. Brezhnev's book on the foreign policy of party and state is an important event in the ideological life of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people. L.I. Brezhnev's book helps teach a deeper understanding of the most important questions of international life and our party's international activity; it will promote the better ideological armament of the communists and all Soviet people.

BRIEFS

KIRGIZ SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL--Eng Sultan Ibraimov was today elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Kirgizia, a Soviet republic in Central Asia. Ibraimov was elected at the session of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and is replacing Turabay Kulatov, who has retired, in this position. Ibraimov is 51 years old, and has recently headed an oblast party organization. According to the Constitution, Ibraimov also becomes vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1630 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD]

UKRAINIAN APPOINTMENT--By a decree of 18 August, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed Comrade Pavel Ivanovich Mostovoy as chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Gossnab. [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Aug 78 p 1 AU]

POLTAVA OBLISPOLKOM RESHUFFLE--On 22 August an oblispolkom session in Poltava discussed the progress made in implementing the voters' orders. Oblispolkom Deputy Chairman Chub delivered a report. The session examined an organizational issue. In connection with his retirement, Pudenko was relieved of the duties of oblispolkom chairman. Ustimenko, hitherto oblispolkom first deputy chairman, was elected oblispolkom chairman. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU]

PRIMORSKIY KRAYKOM PERSONNEL CHANGES--The 11th plenum of the Primorskiy Kraykom today released Kharchev from his duties as kraykom secretary and member of the kraykom Bureau in connection with his departure for studies. The plenum elected Vladimir Dmitriyevich Safronov as secretary of the kraykom. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0955 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW]

CEA: 80 MILLION HECTARES OF GRAIN, PULSE CROPS CUT

LD301530Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration for 28 August, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been cut on almost 80 million hectares of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Threshing has been carried out on 65.8 million hectares of the cut area.

Over the past week the harvesting rate has increased considerably, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Agriculture Ministry. During that period grain crops have been cut on over 15 million hectares, which is 1.9 million hectares more than during the previous week. Cereal harvesting has been practically completed in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Central Asian and Transcaucasus republics and the lower Volga valley.

Equipment is being used highly efficiently on farms in the Central-Chernozem Zone. Weather conditions are causing the harvesting rate in certain parts of the Non-Chernozem Zone and Siberia to be low; here agricultural machine operators are now maneuvering equipment and striving to make full use of every hour. The harvest rate is increasing on farms in Altayskiy Kray and the Virgin Land oblasts of Kazakhstan. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers are stepping up the rate of grain crop sales to the state. The transport flow to grain crop elevators is uninterrupted on farms in Orenburgskaya, Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts. Farm workers want to fulfill their plans and high socialist pledges for grain crop sales to the state, not only with respect to the total quantity but also in terms of the quantity of each crop.

In the south of the country, machine operators have begun harvesting sugar beets. Sugar beet farmers and sugar factory workers, warmly supporting the initiative of workers in Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, are striving to gather in the harvest on time and without losses and to obtain as much sugar as possible from the raw material collected from each hectare.

Farms are also harvesting corn, long-stemmed flax and hemp. The cleared fields are being prepared for next year's harvest. The soil has been prepared for winter crop sowing on over 30 million hectares, or 74 percent of the plan. Autumn plowing has been carried out on almost 10 million hectares.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 30 AUGUST

LD310552 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT reports that the harvesting campaign in Tomskaya Oblast is taking place under difficult conditions: It is raining and the grain has been flattened. A total of 400 harvesting-transportation detachments are at work in the oblast.

The radio at 0500 GMT reports that grain harvesting has moved to the Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia and Kazakhstan. Additional harvesting machines, spare parts, transport and experienced machine operators from the Ukraine, the southern RSFSR and other union republics are being sent to places where the harvesting is underway. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast 1.15 million hectares of grain crops have been reaped.

In Novosibirskaya Oblast 25 percent of the grain crops have been harvested and rain is hampering the harvest in the oblast. In Kurskaya Oblast farmers are engaged in autumn sowing since the weather conditions there are favoring this work.

According to Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0600 GMT the cutting of grain crops in Kazakhstan has started on the 15th million hectare. Grain crops are being cut and threshed on 1 million hectares daily. In Kustanayskaya Oblast wheat is being put into swathes on over 200,000 hectares daily despite unstable weather. The rate of grain crop sales to the state is increasing: In the 24-hour period before 0600 GMT on 30 August, elevators and grain reception enterprises received 10 million puds of barley and wheat.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT reports that farmers in Altayskiy Kray have cut grain on 2.3 million hectares. Cereals have been threshed on half that area. Grain crop harvesting is ending on the fields of Voronezhskaya Oblast where 23 rayons of the oblast have fulfilled the plan for overall procurement volume and some 1.45 million tons of grain crops have been sold so far to the state. This is 95 percent of the plan.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT reports: "Harvesting is proceeding apace in Kazahkhstan, where cereals have already been cut on more than half the fields. Where the harvesting is going on in rainy weather the drying units have been put on full capacity. They are being used in three shifts. Machine operators are preparing to harvest sunflowers. Following the example of the Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast sugar beet growers, farmers are adopting pledges not simply to gather in a seed harvest but also to obtain as much sunflowerseed oil as possible. Winter crop sowing has begun in nine union republics. They now cover only about 5 million hectares although conditions for carrying out this work are good. Plowing for winter fallow is also going slowly."

Moscow Domestic Service at 2115 GMT reports that farmers in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have pledged to sell the state more than 1.5 million tons of grain crops. Over 1 million tons have now been dispatched to the granaries.

STATE, PARTY RESOLUTION TO BOOST RYE, BUCKWHEAT, MILLET

LD3012417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] To Increase Purchases of Rye, Buckwheat and Millet Grain

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have examined the question of additional measures to increase state purchases of rye, buckwheat and millet grain harvested in 1978 and have adopted a resolution on this question.

The Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers of the appropriate union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements and local party and soviet organs are instructed to take the necessary measures to harvest the rye, buckwheat and millet in an organized manner, within reduced times and without loss. [paragraph continues]

They must insure maximum receipts of these crops into state resources by means of above-plan purchases, as well as exchange for mixed feed and grain fodder in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

To increase the interest of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in increasing sales of rye to the state, it has been established that a 50 percent supplement to the purchase price for above-plan rye sales is to be paid in 1978 whether or not the sale plan for grain or other crops is fulfilled.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and local party and soviet organs are obliged to examine the production of rye, buckwheat and millet grain in each republic, kray, oblast, rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhoz. They must take measures to extend crop areas and increase the yields of these crops, striving to achieve gross yields that guarantee unconditional fulfillment of plans for sales to the state.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HARVEST PROGRESS

LD311006 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2115 GMT on 30 August carries a program in which Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture, discusses the progress of the Soviet harvest.

According to Parshin, the harvest front has moved to the eastern regions of the country. Cutting and threshing is in full swing in the Urals, Siberia and north Kazakhstan, he says. The harvesting of winter and early grain and eared crops is continuing in the Baltic region, Belorussia, the mid-Volga region and the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. He adds that in oblasts further south the harvesting of millet and buckwheat is in progress. A large group of experienced combine operators have been sent east to accelerate the harvest work, and motor vehicles have also been dispatched there.

Parshin notes that over the past week grain has been cut on almost 16 million hectares and threshed on 13 million hectares. The rate of this year's harvest is faster than last year's.

Parshin cites the following figures on harvesting results: In Orenburgskaya Oblast, farmers have threshed grain on more than 1 million hectares in 7 working days. In Saratovskaya Oblast, grain has been harvested on more than 800,000 hectares in 7 days. In 7 days, grain was harvested on 750,000 hectares in Kustanayskaya Oblast; 575,000 hectares in the Bashkirskaya ASSR; and 470,000 hectares in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast.

Noting that the harvest has progressed at high rates in Tambovskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts, Parshin continues: "At the same time on certain farms of the Northwestern, Central and Volga-Vyatka economic regions and in the Urals region the grain crop harvesting has not been conducted with the full measure of its possibilities." He adds that primary attention must be given to accelerating the harvest of valuable food crops--rye, buckwheat and millet, brewing barley, and strong and valuable strains of wheat.

Parshin notes that harvesting of winter rye is being completed by farms in Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Orenburgskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts, Altayskiy Kray and the Bashkirskaya ASSR.

The harvesting of grain corn is continuing in Central Asia, and the Uzbek SSR alone has harvested this crop on an area more than 91,000 hectares larger than last year.

Parshin concludes by saying that the country's farms and setting aside seeds for spring and winter crops. The rate of work is increasing in winter crop sowing and autumn plowing. Parshin stresses that it is important not to let the best times slip by for carrying out this work.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY GROUP EXAMINES HARVEST, SOWING WORK

LD301352Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The operations group of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture today examined harvesting and sowing progress. It was noted that despite great difficulties, the harvest is basically progressing in an organized manner. Grain crops are being reaped and threshed especially quickly in such large grain growing areas as Pavolozhye, Orenburgskaya Oblast and the Kazakh Virgin Lands. In places where rain is falling, machine operators are putting caterpillar tracks and double wheels on combines. In farms of the Northwest and the Volga-Vyatka Region, combines are being attached to caterpillar tractors. In the southern regions of Kazakhstan and Kara-Kalpakia, the rice harvest has begun. Harvesting of potatoes and other crops is continuing.

The operations group devoted much attention to preparations for the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan period. It was noted that tilling of the soil for winter crops and seed preparation is being conducted in an organized fashion; however, in many regions farm managers are unjustifiably delaying the winter sowing. Measures to speed this work up were adopted, because the schedule for winter crop sowing might be disrupted.

Attention was given to improving sowing quality. This concerns Tulskaya, Kalininskaya and Vladimirskaya oblasts where waste material was found in the winter sowing, the soil was badly worked, and weeds at the edges of fields were not destroyed.

Chemists are greatly helping farmers to increase grain crop yields. The plans for mineral fertilizer supply for dressing winter crops are being considerably overfulfilled by the Gomel, Almalyk and certain other chemical plants. However, the collectives of Balakovo chemical plant and the Sumy production association Khimprom are not fulfilling their obligations to rural workers and to the country as a whole. There has been a shortfall of almost 500,000 tons in delivery of phosphoric fertilizers since the beginning of the year.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS WEATHER, CROPS FOR 11-20 AUGUST

LD301235Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Report by N. Sakharova, junior scientific associate of the USSR Hydrometeorological Center: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] During 11-20 August chilly weather was observed in the European part of the USSR. In parts of the northern regions air and ground frosts were reported. It was rainy in the Baltic Republics and the Northwest Region, as well as in the north of the Central and Volga-Vyatka regions. There was little precipitation in the Ukraine, the Volga Region or the Central-Chernozem Zone.

Spring barley has reached the waxy and complete ripeness phases in most regions of the Central-Chernozem Zone. It was in the milky ripeness phase in eastern Volgogradskaya Oblast, in the north of Kostromskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts, in Kirovskaya and Arkhangelskaya oblasts, as well as in parts of Permskaya and Sverolovskaya oblasts. The waxy ripeness border of oats and spring wheat ran through Petrozavodsk, Rostov-Yaroslavskiy, Tomskiy, Birsk and Sverolovsk. Farther north these crops have reached milky ripeness.

In Krasnodarskiy Kray, the North Caucasus ASSR's and southern Rostovskaya Oblast early-sown corn has reached waxy ripeness. In southern Moldavia and the Ukraine the grain of this crop is reported to have reached milky ripeness.

In the Ukraine the formation and ripening of the grain of late-sown millet continued and early-sown millet had ripened. In the North Caucasus, the southern oblasts of the Ukraine and the lower Volga Region the sunflowers have ripened.

The growth of potato tubers continues. In southern Belorussia and most Ukrainian oblasts beet tops have begun to wither. Sugar beet roots continue to grow.

In southern Moldavia, the Ukraine and everywhere in the North Caucasus and the lower Volta Region tomatoes have fully ripened and picking is in progress.

In the agricultural regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan it was warm in the first half of the period. In the south of West Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan the maximum air temperature reached 36-40 degrees. In the second half of the period it turned much colder. There was rain throughout Siberia and in northern Kazakhstan.

Spring grain crops were chiefly in the waxy ripeness phase here. In early-sown fields they reached complete ripeness. In the northern and eastern oblasts of Kazakhstan and in the southern regions of West Siberia the heading and flowering of corn panicles are reported. Ripening of sunflower seeds is continuing, and in Kazakhstan and on early crops in Omskaya Oblast they are completely ripe.

In the Central Asian republics it was dry and hot. Formation and ripening of cotton bolls continued. They have begun to open in the Gissarskiy Valley, Syrdarinskaya, Samarkandskaya and Bukharskaya oblasts and in southern Tashkentskaya Oblast.

VOLGOGRAD, PENZA, PSKOV GRAIN HARVEST DATA

LD3013417 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[TASS-SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA roundup: "In the Country's Fields"]

[Excerpts] Volgograd--The grain growers of Volgogradskaya Oblast have poured 3.5 million tons of grain into the state granaries. The grain is now coming from the farms of the Trans-Volga steppes. A good harvest has been grown in that arid region this year.

Penza--The crop growers of Penzenskaya Oblast have cut grain crops from 1 million hectares. This is two-thirds of the oblast's grain fields. Some 30,000-35,000 tons of grain are arriving at reception centers every day.

Pskov--The oblast's crop growers have begun to harvest grain crops. The harvesting is taking place under difficult conditions, hindered by frequent rain. Grain crops have been harvested from 30,000 hectares. The yield is causing joy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES ON SALYUT RESEARCH COMPLEX

Cosmonauts' Work on 30 Aug

LD301433Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

["Earth Photography From Outer Space"--TASS headline]

[Text] Flight Control Centre, August 30, TASS--The international crew of Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Valeriy Bykovskiy and GDR citizen Sigmund Jaehn have been working for the fourth day on board the research complex, Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31.

A better part of the working day today has been devoted by the crew to experiments according to the program for environmental research and exploration of natural resources.

Cosmonauts Bykovskiy and Jaehn are carrying out observations and photography of the land surface and world ocean. Photography is done by means of multi sectional equipment MKF-6m jointly designed by experts of the Soviet Union and the GDR.

A "polarization" experiment is being carried out on board the complex with the aim of determing the influence of landscape and atmospheric conditions on the accuracy of guidance of scientific equipment.

Joint experiments prepared by scientists of the USSR and the GDR, physical exercises and a T.V. report are also planned for today.

The onboard systems and scientific equipment of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Photography, Biological Experiments

LD310738Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The 5th day of joint work by the international crew aboard the orbital station is beginning today.

Today environmental research is planned. Four revolutions of the Salyut-6 are allocated for orbital photography.

One of the biological experiments, "metabolism," is being completed. This experiment, which has been worked out jointly by USSR and GDR scientists, is being conducted to study the development of bacteria in conditions of weightlessness.

All members of the international crew feel well. Scientific research and experiments aboard the orbital complex are being successfully carried out.

Spacecraft Noise Level Measured

LD310636Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Today the international crew aboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 complex, along with other research, will carry out an experiment named "audio." Here is a commentary by a specialist:

Although one speaks of silent space this is not quite correct. The orbital station is a little part of the earth, a scientific laboratory, over 300 km high. Inside, filled as it is with numerous and varied pieces of apparatus, there is a constant background noise. There is the soft rustling of the ventilators, mixing and creating the air flows needed by the cosmonauts and the instruments. One can hear the motor noise of the refrigeration and drying unit, which collects condensation from the station's premises, [illegible] as the noise of a multitude of units, apparatus and instruments that are operating continuously or switched on when needed. The cosmonauts hear all this constantly.

The cosmonauts have noted that during the flight these noises and various signals irritate them. On earth such a reaction can be caused by a change in the functional condition of the hearing system. In order to determine the effect of space flight factors on hearing GDR specialists have manufactured the (Delba) instrument. Cosmonauts are to measure the combined background noise--the noise surrounding the station.

It is also necessary to know the frequency characteristics of the noise in order to make a more accurate appraisal. The materials obtained will be used for the medical provision [meditsinskoye obespecheniye] of future piloted flights.

This is the first time that hearing has been studied in actual space flight conditions.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC SHIPPING--The motorships Angarales and Baykonur of the Far Eastern Steamship Line have completed their Arctic navigation and have fulfilled the third-year plan of the 5-year plan. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW]

SIGNAL GENERATOR--A hydroacoustic signal generator, resembling the sounds made by a herd of dolphins, has been designed by the Pacific Ocean Oceanological Institute of the Far Eastern Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Pacific Ocean Institute of Marine Fishing and Oceanography. Fish roe perishes in some seacoast areas where silting of the ground or its intensive displacement occurs for various reasons. To prevent the loss of roe it is necessary to divert fish schools to a more favorable area. The signal generator will be used for this purpose. The first experiment conducted in the Okhotsk Sea area made it possible to divert a fish school of some 600 quintals to a better place. Repeated experiments have confirmed the good results of the first test. There are currently 60 signal generators in use for this purpose. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW]

NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY--Moscow, August 24, TASS--A neutrino observatory is being built at the foot of a Caucasian summit. Its first three-storey laboratory, "roofed" by 350 metres of solid rock above, has already been commissioned. This underground installation is intended to register not only elementary neutrino particles, but also muons, which originate under the influence of cosmic factors. The second laboratory, which is not completed yet, will be located at the end of a 4-kilometre tunnel. It will house a huge installation, containing three thousand tons of tetrachlorethylene. Such a volume, plus numerous supersensitive equipment, will allow the scientists not only to detect the neutrino, but also to "sort it out" according to its different varieties. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD]

AIR FORCE MARSHAL KUTAKHOV INTERVIEW ON AVIATION DAY

LD301105Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent interview with Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander-in-chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, on the eve of Aviation Day: "Aces in the Motherland's Sky"]

[Text] [Question] Comrade chief marshal of aviation, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces we again recalled with pride the glorious combat path of our Air Force. What characterizes its present stage of development?

[Answer] The scientific and technical revolution is exerting a great influence on all branches of the armed forces. Military aviation has also taken a major step forward. Today aircraft operate at supersonic speeds, great flight range and a wide range of altitudes. The tactical and technical features of modern missile-bearing aircraft make it possible to resolve the most diverse and complex tasks in practically any weather. Variable geometry wing aircraft and VTOL aircraft have been created. Our combat and transport planes have splendid flying, technical and operational qualities.

Possessing a mighty strike force, high combat effectiveness, mobility and a great depth of action, the modern Air Force is capable of making a significant contribution to success in major operations in ground and sea war theaters.

The striking changes in hardware and weapons have demanded deeper and more diverse knowledge on the part of Air Force personnel. That is why Air Force flying and navigation schools have become higher schools, and their graduates receive pilot-engineers and navigator-engineers diplomas.

The increase in the information flow and the need to monitor complex instrumentation have increased the role of the pilot's intellectual activity and increased his psychological burden. The very nature of modern combat has imposed special demands on the moral, political and psychological training of flying personnel.

Airmen are our people's pride. They embody the best features inherent in Soviet people, the builders of communism. Loyalty to the Communist Party, the motherland and the people, love of work, courage and military valor, high culture and modesty--these features characterize the representatives of this heroic profession.

The Soviet people have a right to be proud of their winged sons. Reared by the party in a spirit of ardent patriotism and internationalism, they are worthily bearing farther and higher aloft the banner received from the older generation of airmen.

[Question] The historic Battle of Kursk was 35 years ago. Please describe the airmen's contribution to our victory at the fiery bulge.

[Answer] The Battle of Kursk is one of the outstanding events in the history of the Great Patriotic War and all of World War II. More than 4 million people, nearly 70,000 guns and mortars, up to 13,000 tanks and self-propelled guns and over 11,000 combat aircraft on both sides took part in a battle of unprecedented scale. That is more than at the battles of Moscow and Stalingrad together.

The Battle of Kursk typifies the Soviet Air Force in terms of the intense struggle for strategic domination in the air, which was crowned by the complete defeat of the main forces of enemy aircraft. The enemy's total losses were more than 3,700 aircraft, of which 3,400 were brought down in the air.

To picture the scale of the Soviet airmen's feat at the Battle of Kursk, we can cite for comparison the fact that in 1942 the U.S. Air Force put 327 German aircraft out of action--11 times less than were destroyed by our aircraft in the 50 days of the Battle of Kursk.

In these stubborn and furious air battles and conflicts Soviet airmen showed mass heroism and high combat skill. Here Lt A.K. Gorovets, pilot of the 8th Guards' Fighter Division, shot down nine enemy planes in a single battle. Combat aviation history knows no other such feat. A.K. Gorovets was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

In those days the list of fascist aircraft shot down was headed by the famous Soviet ace I.N. Kozhedub. In 1 year at the front the young air fighter shot down 26 enemy planes. And by the end of the war Ivan Nikitovich Kozhedub had made 330 combat flights, taken part in 120 air battles and personally shot down 62 fascist aircraft.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government placed a high evaluation on the Air Force's contribution to that victory. Orders were presented to 39 units and commands, 27 were made guards' units and 8 received honorary titles.

[Question] Pavel Stepanovich, you have described examples of the courage and bravery of Soviet eagles in the years of the last war. How is the present generation of airmen augmenting their heroic traditions?

[Answer] The history of the Air Force of the land of the soviets preserves thousands of feats accomplished by air fighters in battles for our Soviet motherland. Today's airmen are aware that their strength lies not only in powerful aircraft hardware but also in the continuity of the high combat, moral and political qualities and heroic traditions of frontline men. The examples of courage, bravery and flying skill displayed in the years of the Great Patriotic War are our greatest wealth. The education of personnel in the feats of veterans has become a permanent part of the work practice of commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations.

I recently visited the thrice-decorated Leninskiy Komsomol Guards' Fighter Regiment. I watched the flights in supersonic missile-bearing aircraft by Guards' Lt Col Ye. Beylakov and Guards' Capt V. Petrov. Airman Belyakov is well known in the Air Force as an ace. He has demonstrated his skill more than once in the most diverse exercises and drills. Petrov is still a very young officer, but he already has the style of a mature air fighter.

In peacetime, as in war, Soviet airmen, on finding themselves in a complex situation, show courage, bravery and high moral, political and psychological qualities.

[Question] With what achievements are airmen greeting the nationwide holiday--USSR Aviation Day?

[Answer] Great labor and political enthusiasm reign in the Air Force, as throughout the country. A profound influence on ideological and political life in air units is being exerted by the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the materials devoted to the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of Great October and of the USSR Armed Forces, and the provisions and recommendations put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his tour of Siberia and the Far East, and in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress. All this enriches servicemen ideologically, instills in them faith in the triumph of the bright communist ideals and incites them to give their strength, knowledge and energy to the cause of strengthening our motherland's defense might.

In the Armed Forces, socialist competition under the slogan: "To reliably defend the socialist fatherland, be in constant combat readiness, persistently master weapons and combat hardware and improve combat skill" has acquired a broad scale.

In the Air Force the personnel of the Order of Lenin, twice Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov 50-Letiye SSSR Guards' Fighter-Bomber Regiment initiated the competition. Here pledges are backed up well by the concrete actions of personnel.

The airmen of the Red Banner V.I. Lenin Helicopter Regiment are working purposefully, combat-fashion. This famous regiment is one of the oldest in the Air Force. Its personnel initiated the all-Army socialist competition in honor of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth centenary. The regiment acquired its excellent rating then. Since that time it has not lost its superiority. Every year they achieve excellent indicators. This year too the helicopter men's results are high in all branches of combat training, and the regiment has been awarded the banner of the USSR defense minister for courage and military valor.

Competition has particular features, aims and tasks in each military collective, but its essence is the same everywhere and is clearly expressed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words: "The strength and effectiveness of socialist competition at the present stage lie not in individual achievements and records, however high, but in insuring that every collective works efficiently and harmoniously without anyone lagging behind."

A good sign of socialist competition is the broad patriotic personnel actions for the position of leading command. Airmen are full of determination to make the command they serve in the best in the Air Force.

As a result of intensive work by commanders, political organizers, staffs and party and Komsomol organizations, the air training of Air Force personnel has improved and the number of people with excellent indicators in combat and political training and the number of excellent subunits and units has increased.

Reared by the Communist Party and loyal to its Leninist banner, airmen vigilantly and reliably protect our Soviet sky. They regard their intensive daily military labor and combat training as an inalienable part of communist creation, as their contribution to the practical fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and of the great Lenin's precepts on the defense of the socialist fatherland.

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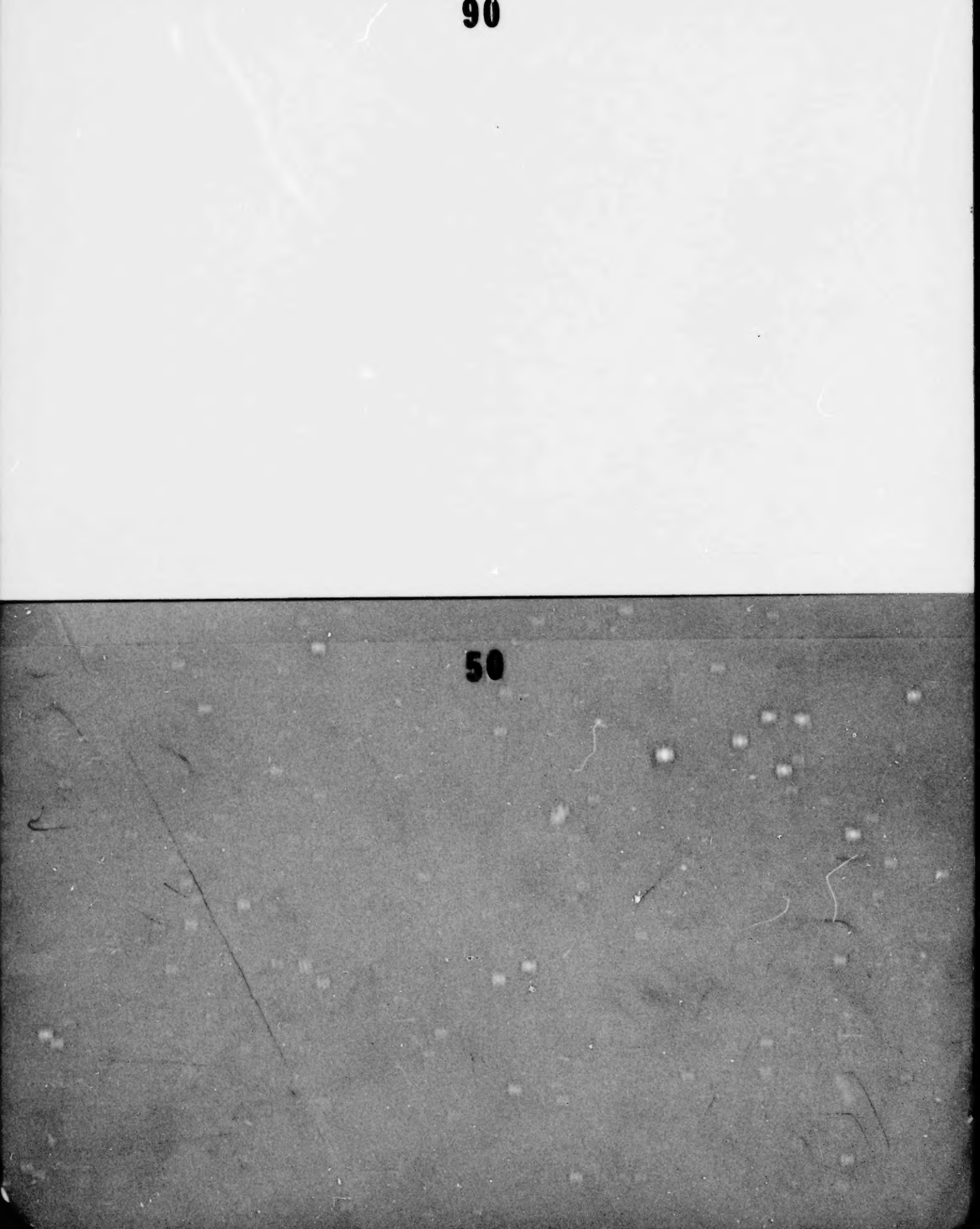
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